The WEEKLY Post.

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LOSING AND LIVING.

Forever the sun is pouring its gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold:
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow;
To withhold his largeness of precious light
Is to bury himself in eternal night.
To give
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all;
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses,
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the light it freely loses.
No choice for the rose but glory or doom.
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.
To deny
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rays to the land.
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean;
The heart sends blood to the brain of command.
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;
And over and over we yield our breath,
Till the mirror is dry and the image death.
To live
Is to give.

He is dead whose hand is not open wide,
To help the need of a human brother:
He doubles the length of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another;
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To deny
Is to die.

THE THREE TRAVELING BAGS.

There were three of them, all of shining black, one on the top of the pile of trunks, one on the ground and one in the owner's hand, all going to Philadelphia, all waiting to be checked.

The last bell rang. The baggage man bustled, fuming from one pile of baggage to another, depensing chalk to trunks, checks to the passengers, and curses to the porters, in approved railway style.

"Mine—Philadelphia!" cried a stout military looking man with enormous whiskers and a red face, crowding forward, as the baggage man laid his hand on the traveling bag.

"Won't you please to give me a check for this, now?" entreated a pale, slender, carefully dressed young man, for the ninth time, holding out bag No. 2; "I have a lady to look after."

"Say! be you going to give me a check for this ere or not?" growled the proprietor of No 3, a short, pox marked fellow in a shabby overcoat.

"All right, gentlemen. Here you are," says the functionary, rapidly distributing the checks.

"Philadelphia, this?"

"Yes, sir—1092—1740—1020. All right."

"All aboard," shouted the conductor. And the train moved slowly out of the station.

The baggage man meditatively watched it as it sped away in the distance, and then, as if a thought suddenly struck him, slapped his thigh and exclaimed:

"Blest, if I don't believe——'

"What?" inquired the switchman.

"That I've gone and gave the three last fellows the wrong checks. The cussed little black fellows were all alike and bothered me."

"Telegraph," said the switchman.

"Never you mind," replied the baggage man. "They was all going to Philadelphia. They will find out when they get there.

They did.

The scene shifts to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Front parlor up stairs. Occupants, the young gentleman alluded to as No. 2, and young lady. In accordance with the fast usages of the time, the twain had been made one in matrimony at 7:20 A. M., duly kissed and congratulated till 8:15, put aboard the express at 8:45, and deposited, bag and baggage, at the Continental, at 11:58.

They were seated on the sofa, the black broadcloth coatsleeve encircling the slender waist of the gray traveling dress, and the jetty moustache is equally affectionate proximity to the glossy curls.

"Are you tired, dearest?"

"No, love, not much. But you are, aren't you?"

"No, darling."

Kiss, and a pause.

"Don't it seem funny?" said the lady.

"What, love?"

"That we should be married,"

"Yes, darling."

"Won't they be glad to see us at George's?"

"Of course they will."

"I'm sure I shall enjoy it so much. Shall we get there to-night?"

"Yes, love, if—"

Rap, rap, rap, at the door.

A hasty separation took place between man and wife to opposite ends of the sofa, then, "Come in,"

"And ye please, sur, it's an M. P. is waiting to see yez."

"To see me—a policeman?"

"Yes, sir."

"There must be some mistake."

"No, sur, it's yourself, and he's waiting in the hall beyant."

"Well, I'll go—no, tell him to come here."

"Sorry to disturb you, sir," said the M. P., with a large brass star on his breast, appearing with great alacrity at the waiter's elbow. "I believe this is your black valise?"

"Yes, that is ours, certainly. It is Julia's; the lady's things are in it."

"Suspicious circumstances about that valise, sir. Telegraph came this morning that a burglar started on the 8:45 Philadelphia train with a lot of silver spoons in a black valise. Spoons marked T. B. Watched at the ferry. Follow it up here. Took a peep inside. Sure enough there were the spoons; marked T. B. too. Said it was yours. Shall have to take you in charge."

"Take me in charge?" echoed the bridegroom. "But I assure you, dear sir, there is some mistake—it's all a mistake."

"S'pose you'll be able to account for the spoons being in your valise, then?"

"Why—I—it isn't mine; it must be somebody else's; somebody has put them in here; it is some villainous conspiracy."

"Rose, you'll be able to tell a straighter story before the magistrate, young man; because if he don't, you stand a smart chance of being sent up for six months.

"O, Charles! this is horrid. Do send him away! O, dear!' I wish I was home," sobbed the little bride.

"I tell you, sir," said the bridegroom, bristling up with indignation, "this a vile plot. What would I do with your paltry spoons? I was married this morning, in Fifth avenue, and I am on my wedding tour. I have high relations in New York. "You'll repent if you dare arrest me."

"O, come, now," said the incredulous official. "I've heard stories like that before. This ain't the first time swindlers have traveled in couples. Do you s'pose I don't know nothing? 'Taint no use; you've just got to come to the station-house. Might as well go peacefully 'cause you have to."

"Charles, this is perfectly dreadful! Our wedding night in the station-house! Do send for somebody. Send for the landlord to explain it.

The landlord was sent for and came; the waiters and chambermaids and barroom loungers came without being sent for, and filled the room and adjoining hall—some to laugh, and some to say they wouldn't have believed it, but nearly all to exult that the pair had been "found out." No explantion could be given, and the upshot was, in spite of tears, threats, rage and expostulations, the unfortunate newly married pair were taken in charge by the relentless police and marched down stairs en route to the police office.

And here let the curtain drop on the melancholy scene while we follow the fortunes of the black valise No. 2.

When the train stopped at Camden, four gentlemen got off and walked arm-in-arm, rapidly and silently, up one of the by-streets, and struck off into a foot-path leading into a secluded grove outside of the town. Of the first two one was our military friend in a blue coat, apparently the leader of the party. Of the second two, one was carrying a black valise. Their respective companions walked with hasty, irregular strides, were abstracted, and apparently ill at ease.

The party stopped.

"This is the place," said Captain Jones.

"Yes," said Doctor Smith.

The captain and the doctor conferred together. The other two studiously kept apart.

"Very well. I'll measure the ground, and do you place your man."

It was done.

"Now for the pistols," whispered the captain to his fellow-second.

They are all ready in the valise-" replied the doctor,

The principals were placed ten paces apart, and wore that decidedly uncomfortable air a man has who is in momentary expectation of being shot dead.

"You will fire, gentlemen, simultaneously, when I give the word," said the captain. Then in an undertone to the doctor:

"Quick, the pistols."

The doctor, stooping over and fumbling at the valise, appeared to discover something which surprised him.

"Why, what the devil—"

"What's the matter?" asked the captain, striding up. "Can't you find the caps?"

"Deuce a pistol or cap but this."

He held up—a lady's nightcap.

"Look here—and here!" holding up, successively, a hair brush, a long white night-gown, a cologne bottle and a hair comb.

They were greeted with a long, loud whistle by the captain, and a blank stare by the principals.

"Confound the luck," ejaculated the captain; if we haven't made a mistake, and brought the wrong valise."

The principals looked at the seconds. The seconds looked at the principals. Nobody volunteered a suggestion.

At last the doctor inquired: "Well, what is to be done?".

"D—d unlucky!" again ejaculated the captain; "the duel can't go on."

"Evidently not," responded the doctor, "unless they brain each other with the hair brush, or take a pop at each other with the cologne bottle."

"You are quite sure there are no pistols in the valise?" said one of the principals with a suppressed eagerness, and drawing a long breath of evident relief.

"We must go over to the city and get the pistols," proposed the captain.

"And by that time it will be dark," said the captain."

"Very unlucky."

"We shall be the laughing stock of the town, consolingly remarked the doctor. "if this gets wind."

"One word with you, doctor," here interposed the principal.

They conferred.

At the end of the conference with his principal, the doctor advanced to the captain and conferred with him. Then the captain conferred with his principal. Then the seconds conferred with each other.

Finally, it was formally agreed between the contending parties that a statement would be drawn up in writing, whereby the principal No. 1 tendered the assurance that the offensive words—"You are a liar"—were not used by him in any personal sense but solely in an abstract proposition, in a general way, in regard to the matter of fact under dispute. To which principal No. 2 appended his statement of his high gratification at this candid and honorable explanation and unqualifiedly withdrew the offensive words—"You are a scoundrel"—they having been used by him under misapprehension of the intent and purpose of the remark with which he had preceded them.

There being no longer a cause for quarrel, the duel was of course ended. The principals shook hands, first with each other, next with the seconds, and were evidently very glad to get out of it.

"And now that it is so happily settled," said the doctor, chuckling and rubbing his hands, it proves to have been a lucky mistake, after all, that we brought the wrong valise. Wonder what the lady who owns it will say when she opens it and sees the pistol?"

"Very well for you to laugh about,' growled the captain, "but it is no joke for me to lose my pistols. Hair triggers – best English make, and gold mounted. There ain't a finer pair of shooters in America."

"Oh, we will find them! We will go on a pilgrimage from house to house, asking if any lady there has lost her nightcap and found a pair of dueling pistols.

In very good spirits the party crossed the river, and inquired at the baggage room in reference to each and all black leather traveling bags that arrived that day—took notes of where they were sent, and sent out to follow them up. In due time they reached the Continental, and, as luck would have it, met the unhappy bridal pair just coming down stairs in charge of the detectives.

"What's the meaning of all this?" inquired the captain.

"Oh, a couple of burglars caught with a valise of stolen property."

"A valise!—what kind of valise?"

"A black leather, valise. That is it there."

"Here! Stop! Halloo! Police! Landlord! It's all right! You are all wrong. It is all a mistake. They got changed at the depot. The lady and gentleman are innocent. Here is their valise, with her nightcap in it."

Great was the laughter, multifarious the comments, and deep the interest of the crowd in all this dialogue, which they appeared to regard as a delightful entertainment, got up expressly for their amusement.

"Then you say this here thing is yours?" said the detective, relaxing his hold upon the bridegroom and confronting the captain.

"Yes, it is mine."

"And how did you come by those spoons?"

"Spoons, you jackaknapes!" said the captain, "dueling pistols."

"Do you call these pistols?" said the policeman, holding up to view one of the silver spoons, marked T. B.

The Captain, astonished, gasped, "It is the wrong valise again, after all."

"Stop, not so fast!" said the police functionary, now invested with great dignity by the importance of the affair he found himself engaged in. "If so be how you've got the lady's valise, she is all right, and can go. But in that case this is yours, and it comes on you to account for them as stolen spoons. Have to take you in charge, all four of ye."

"Why, you impudent scoundrel!" roared the captain; "I wish I had my pistols here; I'd teach you to insult a gentleman!" shaking his fist.

The dispute waxed fast and furious. The outsiders began to take part in it, and there is no telling how it would have ended, had not an explosion, followed by a heavy fall and a scream of pain, been heard in the adjoining room. The crowd rushed to the scene of the new attraction.

The door was fast. It was soon burst open and the mystery explained. The thief who had carried off the captain's valise by mistake for his own, had taken it up to his room and opened it to gloat over the contents he supposed it to contain, thrusting his hands in after the spoons. In doing so the pistol went off, the bullet making a round hole through the side of the valise, and a corresponding wound in the calf of his leg.

The wounded rascal was taken in charge first by the detective and then the doctor; and the duelists and the wedding pair struck up a friendship on the ground of their mutual mishap, which culminated in a supper where the fun was abundant, and where it would be hard to say which was in the best spirits—the captain for recovering his pistols, the bride for getting her nightcap, the bridegroom for escaping the station house, or the duelists for escaping each other. All resolved to "mark that day with a white stone," and henceforth to mark their names on the black traveling bags in white letters.

BOTH.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

She was the laziest little woman
That ever set a mortal crazy;
'Twas marvellous how my erring spirit
Could be subdued by one so lazy,
To monosyllables addicted.
To use all else exceeding loath,
Asked which of two things she preferred,
She only murmurs, "Both!"

It is no paradox to say so
Her every movement was repose;
As on a summer day the ocean
Slumbers, the while it ebbs and flows,
Yet was there latent fire, her nature
That of the panther, not the sloth.
I asked her once which she resembled,
She only murmured, "Both!"

Her person—well, 'was simply perfect,
Matching the graces of her mind;
To perfect face and form she added
A keen perception, taste refined,
But when I challenged her to tell me,
What I knew not myself in troth,
Whether her wit or beauty charmed me,
She only murmured, "Both."

Provoked at last at never hitting
This lazy little woman's point,
I scanned her armor, and discovered
Haply therein one open joint,
In careless tone I asked her, knowing
Her word was binding as an oath,
Shall love or frieddship be between us!"
She smiled, and murmured, "Both."

WILLIAM YOUNG.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

A Relic of Ante-Bellum Days in the South.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

AMERICUS, Ga., January 23.—I was standing, a few evenings ago, on the corner of Lamer and Jackson streets, in this little city, looking vaguely toward the setting sun and "chinking" two Mexican dollars in my hand, when an acquaintance approached and remarked:

"See here, Jones, is something with a history—a thing which you may have heard of before," and he plased in my hands what thirty years ago was the most noted weapon in all Georgia—a long, rifled, double-sighted dueling pistol. The weapon was single-barreled, with cock under, not above; no guard to protect the triggers, one of which drew the cock back and the other threw it. Upon the market at this day of modern improvement the article would have fetched, perhaps, $1.50, but half a century ago the pair, of which this was the survivor, had sold in London for £25. But let me tell its history, as my friend told it to me.

This, you see, has the name of A. Prevot, London, on the barrel, and was purchased, with its fellow, fifty years ago from that manufacturer by one Sir Hugh Cadwalader as the best dueling brace ever manufactured in London. See how fine the steel, how perfect the rifle grooves, and yet how simply the thing is gotten up. Cadwalader, soon after the purchase, had occasion to use them, and did, with effect. A lieutenant in the army insulted him at a banquet one evening' and the baronet threw a glass of wine in his face. A challenge followed, and Sir Hugh, being anxious to try his new purchase, chose pistols. They met at sunrise next day, and the lieutenant fell, pierced to the heart by a bullet from this weapon. Sir Hugh soon after came to this country, and in a difficulty with a Scottish gentleman in Charleston, S. C., used this pistol with fatal effect. Sir Huge afterward gave the brace to his second in the last named encounter, a young South Carolinan by the name of Alston, an ancestor of the Colonel Alston killed last year in Atlanta. It was not long before Alston had occasion to use them. While in Augusta, Georgia, a wealthy young man in that place made some disreputable remark about Alston's political party. A quarrel ensued and a meeting was the consequence. Alston was desperately wounded, but with this pistol he killed his adversary.

We next hear of these twin death-angels in Florida, whither Alston carried them. He had removed to Texas, but had a brother in Florida who was killed by General Reade, a rising young politician of that State. On learning of the homicide Alston set out for the scene with his trusty brace to avenge his brother's blood. He arrived at night, and found Reade at a banquet. Disguising himself, he gained admittance, and "made at" Reade with a huge-knife, Reade rose and hurled his chair at the intruder. In the melee that occurred Alston dropped his pistol, and quick as thought Reade seized it and fired straight at Alston's head. The latter threw up his hand to ward off the pistol, and the charge tore away two of his fingers. The combatants were separated, the pistol restored to its owner, and he taken away.

A few days later, as Reade was walking the streets with a friend, he was suddenly confronted by the insatiable Alston, who poured a load of shot into the general's body. Not satisfied, Alston then drew this pistol, and, advancing to where Reade lay, placed the muzzle to his temple and pulled the trigger. The next moment the brains of the most brilliant young man that ever lived in the State were scattered over the sidewalk.

Alton "outdid" the authorities and left for Texas scot free. Soon after his return to that State he met an enemy, a Dr. Stewart by name, alone on the prairie, and, after a desperate encounter, killed him with one or the other of this brace. Report seems to favor the idea that it was this one.

This ended Alston's career, for he was taken from jail by a mob of Stewart's friends and hanged, and the pair of pistols were captured by the mob, who soon after killed his brother-in-law with one of them for calling him a horse-thief.

A semi-bandit, knowing something of the history of the pistols, bought them for $15, and during the next five years killed no less than four men with them. He was taken by the vigilants and hanged. The pistols then went to a pard of his, and this worthy kept them several years without it being positively known that he used them to take life. Finally he died at the end of a rope for stealing another rope that had a horse attached to its other end, and the pistols descended to his son, who, leading a wild, reckless life, migrated to the East and located in Alabama. It was not long before he saw in his town a stranger with a considerable sum of money, and the old Murrell taint in his blood prompted him to make an effort to get it.

Watching the movements of his prey, he soon found out that the stranger was a Georgian by the name of Brady, and would leave for home that afternoon.

That same evening, as the shades of night grew dense, the innocent Brahdy, pursuing his lonely way, heard the thunder of hoofs behind him. The country was wild and desolate, and the rapidity of the hoof-beats warned him that there was a reckless rider in the rear. He now regretted the exposure of his money in the village, and just had time to open his saddle-bags and get hold of an old "pepper-box" revolver. On came the horseman and bounded into view; a second more and he had with one hand seized Brady's reins, while with the other he leveled one of these pistols at the head of his victim. Quick as thought Brady presented his old pistol and fired. The robber's horse—the finest specimen of horse-flesh, Brady said, he ever saw—wheeled and the rider lost his balance and fell to the ground in a heap. Now was Brady's opportunity, and stooping low he took deliberate aim and fired, and them putting spurs sped ten miles distant to the nearest farm-house, to the inmates of which he told his story. The host and his sons returned with him to the spot where they found the robber dead, and the pistols by his side.

Brady brought the pistols to Georgia, and soon afterward got into a difficulty with two men of prominence in one of the middle counties named respectively Allen and Whitsett. The difficulty occurred at the court house, and Allen attempted to hold Brady while Whitsett flogged him with a cane. Brady, who is a small man, got the use of his left hand, and, drawing one of his brace, fired it full in the face of Allen, who, you may judge, released him instanter. Whitsett then ran. Brady wiped the blood from his eyes (he was severely punished about the head and face by Whitsett's stick) and, having his back against the wall of the building, with the other pistol took long and deliberate aim at his would-be-murderer as he ran. Those who witnessed the scene say it was thrilling in the extreme. Fifty pair of eyes were watching the muzzle of the pistol, and the seconds seemed like hours. Whitsett ran for his life, going directly away from his antagonist, who trained his deadly weapon long and carefully upon the running man.

Just as everybody began to believe that Whitsett was beyond the reach of the deadly missile, a short, whip-like report rang out, there was a buff of white smoke, and the doomed man turned a complete somersault, and ere his body was still his soul had flown. Brady, with the pistols, went to Texas, and remained there four years, at the expiration of which time he came back, the brace still being in his possession. Some time after his return he got on a spree, and a sister fearing that he might do violence, took the absent pistol and threw it in an old well, where it has lain ever since, and where this one would be had the drunken man not secreted it when he saw his sister's design.

Brady married, reformed his ways, and for twenty-five years the great Cadwalader dueling pistol lay and rusted in a drawer until a pilfering negro stole it, and for four years its whereabouts were unknown. Look at the notches cut in the butt—see, eleven! Every one of them represents a life taken! Strange that every man that owned it should come to a violent death but the last, and he yet to hear from.

Brady, the last owner, the father of J. W. Brady, Esq., of this place, and perhaps the latter might prize it as a family relic. I am carrying it to him now. Good evening. JONES.

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MRS. SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, wife of the late S. E. Dimmick, ex-attorney general, died at her home in Honesdale, on Saturday morning.

HE IS A CANDIDATE.

As sung by Boatswain Robeson, Major Babcock, Gen. Horace Porter, and Boss Shepherd.

He is a candidate!
For he himself has said it,
And all the fact must credit
That he is a candidate.
In spite of the tradition,
He wants that high position,
And can't afford to wait;
So, just as Blaine or Sherman,
Or Tilden or Judge Thurman,
He is a candidate!

He is a candidate!
He seeks the nomination,
And fain would seize the station
By stealing any State,
Though once he did abuse it,
And now he should refuse it,
His cravings don't abate:
So it is his intention
To capture the Convention.
And remain a candidate!

He is a candidate!
His partners and his cronies
Set traps to catch the conies,
With only chaff for bait:
And all their neat negations
Were politic orations,
Our ears to utillate:
So, when the truth is sifted,
And when the veil is lifted,
He is a candidate!

He is a candidate!
His party can't defeat him,
And ringsters swear to seat him
High in the chair of State!
And when the throne's erected,
It cannot be expected
That he will abdicate.
So, spite of old tradition,
He shows his great ambition,
And is a candidate!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW SHE WAS SAVED.

At Baden Baden, a Hungarian Count, Christian W——, and his daughter Helen came to pass the season. The younger Countess, charming and beautiful, and heiress to a large fortune bequeathed her by her mother, soon surrounded by a host of admirers. She speedily became captivated by one of the most worthless of her suitors, Carl M——, because he had a handsome face, and long, black, wavy hair, was gifted with a fascinating manner, dressed with exquisite taste, danced marvelously, and possessed rare powers as a singer. Carl was a noted gambler and given to dissipation, and Count Christian became possessed of information that the young chevalier had quitted Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventure in which he had been implicated.

Helen was so completely infatuated with Carl that she gave no heed to the advice, the prayers, or even the orders of her father. She would not believe the reports of the disgraceful antecedents of her wily lover. The condition of affairs brought the Count, possessed of a remarkable degree of firmness, to the determination of origniating some plan whereby he could effectually overcome the persistent efforts of Carl to secure his daughter, as well as convince Helen that to save her from such an unprincipled man was a deed of paternal tenderness and care.

The chevalier had continued adroitly in his work of ensnaring the young heiress, and finally in direct terms asked her to elope with him. He wrote a note proposing a clandestine meeting at an hour when her father was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, and in it made the suggestion that, if she favored the proposition, she wear in her belt a rose as a sign of consent. Count Christian, having intercepted the letter, took occasion soon after to approach Helen, and then asking her to go out with him, at the same time handing her a flower, remarking: "Put this in your belt as an ornament." She smilingly obeyed. In course of their walk they met Carl, who bowed, and was overjoyed to notice that Helen had carried out his request.

The Count conducted his daughter to the residence of one of his acquaintances, and requested her to wait until he called for her. This done, he returned to the house he occupied on the outskirts of Baden. He had sent away his servants and was alone. At the appointed hour Carl arrived and leaned over the garden wall. Finding the door securely closed, he entered the house through one of the windows. With pleasurable excitement he hastened toward Helen's apartments, but great was his astonishment to find her father, armed with a brace of pistols. The Count closed the door, and said to the miserable chevalier:

"Carl M——, I could kill you; I have the right to do so. You have entered my house at night; you have broken into it. I could treat you as a felon—nothing could be more natural."

"But, sir," said Carl, trembling, and in most an inaudible tone, "I am not a robber."

"Not a robber!" exclaimed Count Christian. "What are you then? You have come to steal my daughter, to steal an heiress and a fortune. I have your criminal letter. I shall show you no mercy. If you refuse to obey me I will slay you!"

"What is your will, sir?"

"You must leave Baden this instant. You must put at least two hundred leagues between it and you, and never come into the presence of my daughter. For your traveling expenses I will give you 20,000 francs."

Carl endeavored to speak.

"Silence!" said the Count, in a voice of thunder. "You must obey. In that secretary is the money. Take it."

The chevalier ventured the remark: "Permit me to decline your offer."

The false modesty of the young man was overcome by the imperious gesture of the old man.

"But," said Carl, "the secretary is locked."

"Break the lock, then," returned the Count, and with his pistol in his hand he repeated, "Break it, or I'll blow your brains out."

Carl obeyed.

"It is well," said the old gentleman, "those bank notes are yours. Have you a pocket-book, with anything identifying it as belonging to you?"

"Yes."

"Then let it fall in front of the secretary which you have broken open."

"What, sir?"

"I must have proof which will convict you. I mean to have all the evidence of burglary. Robber or death! Choose! Ah, I see your choice is made. Now go before me. I do not quit you until you are a league from Baden. I return late, and enter no complaint against you till to-morrow noon. Begone."

Chevalier Carl could not resist the compulsory order, and Count Christian's plan was carried out to the very letter. The affair created great noise and excitement. Helen could no longer doubt as to Carl's character and it was not long before his image was banished from her heart, and that was in due time surrendered to one of her cousins, a captain of an Austrian cavalry regiment.

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THOSE DIAMONDS.

Final Disposition of the Khedive's Present to Mrs Fitch.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"By the way, do you know what has become of the famous diamond necklace which was presented to General Sherman's eldest daughter, by the Khedive of Egypt, on the occasion of her marriage to Lieutenant Fitch?" said the *Enquirer* man to Mr. Patton, the diamond merchant, yesterday.

"I do," was the reply. "A sister of General Sherman called at my office one day this week and I asked her the same question. She repeated to me the history of the famous necklace, from the time of its reception at the New York Custom-House until its final disposition. It is generally known that the duties which the Custom-house officers demanded of Lieutenant Fitch, before they could deliver the magnificent present, would be something over $20,000, the lowest estimate placed on its value by experts being $200,000. Lieutenant Fitch not being a man of means, was unable to pay this sum. An Enabling Act was then passed by Congress, authorizing the Custom-house officers to deliver the diamonds to Mrs. Fitch free of duty. After this the necklace was sent to Washington, and, with General Sherman's sword, deposited in the United States Treasury for safe-keeping. Upon further inquiry Lieutenant Fitch ascertained that the yearly taxes on the diamonds in St. Louis County, where he then resided, would be much more than his salary, and he once more found them an elephant on his hands. His father-in-law, General Sherman, took pity on the boy and returned the necklace, with thanks, to the doner in Egypt. Upon receiving them the Khedive wrote to the General, saying that it was not his desire the diamonds should be given to any one member of his family, and, having learned that he had four daughters, it was his wish then that the diamonds should be mounted in sets, and divided equally between them. These daughters are Mrs. Fitch, *nee* Minnie Sherman, Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman and Rachel Sherman, The necklace was then returned to the Sherman family and mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs of splendid solitaire earrings and eight rings These four ladies are now the happy possessors of four complete suits of diamonds, the value of each suit being at least $75,000. This makes each of them rich in her own right, through the generosity of Egypt's ruler.

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A RASH PROMISE.

What the Rise in Nails Cost a Wealthy Merchant.

[Rochester Herald.]

A pretty good story in connection with the recent rise in nails, is told at the expense of a prominent hardware merchant in a neighboring city. The gentleman aforesaid is a bachelor, and has several pretty cousins residing in this city. The young ladies are, of course, very fond of their relative, and he returns the cousinly affection. When nails were worth $1.70 per keg, he invested his spare funds in about 7,000 kegs, and held them for a rise. He promised his cousins that when the price reached $4 per keg, he would buy each of them a silk dress. That figure was reached, and the young ladies, of course, expected him to fulfill his promise, and had compared notes as to the exact shade which would suit their peculiar style of beauty; but our friend saw a way out of the difficulty, as he thought, and persuaded the girls to wait until nails reached $5 per keg, when he would present each with a seal-skin sacque.

His idea was that probably no such figure would be paid, and in that way he would exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. But nails kept going until they were quoted at $5. Another appeal for the fulfillment of the promise brought out a suggestion that if the importunate damsels would possess their souls in patience until nails were quoted at $6 per keg, they should each receive a set of diamonds. The proposition was accepted, and the shrewd fellow thought that he had got out of the scrape pretty easily. He was doomed, however, to pay the penalty of his rash promise, as it is said that nails were quoted at $6 within the last two days. It will be vain for the unfortunate victim of a combination of good and bad luck to avoid paying his promised reward for the remarkable patience and self-control which has been exercised by his fair cousins. The young ladies will be the envy of all their friends when those diamonds come.

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Was Jefferson an Infidel?

["Country Parson," in the Chicago Times.]

The Rev. Henry T. Miller, on Sunday morning, preached a sermon, from a very singular text, on the very luminous subject of "Church-Ingersollism." In that sermon he says: "Thomas Jefferson was an avowed infidel, and yet he climbed into the Presidential chair," etc.

Will Mr. Miller be kind enough to furnish his proof? If he is a fair man he will see the necessity of supporting such a statement with authentic proof. I was educated at the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson. I was intimately associated with many old citizens near Monticello, the home of Mr. Jefferson, and from them have had many reminiscences of Mr. Jefferson's private life, but never heard them charge him with being an infidel. I simply say the statement is untrue, and Mr. Miller should prove it or retract it.

Years ago, when I first entered the ministry, I heard an old preacher relate the "death-bed scene" of Thomas Paine. The preacher was dramatic, his voice full of pathos, and the effect on the audience was very great. After the services I asked him if he fully credited that story. He replied: "No, not fully; but a story with a moral so impressive can always be used. I give the benefit of the doubt." To this day the people who heard it believe that story. I am one of the growing number of clergymen who most sincerely thank Col. Ingersoll for showing that it is a "story." The fields are putting on the beauty of Spring; a new joy is in the air, and, inhaling its health and freshness, I wait to see Mr. Miller's proof that "Thomas Jefferson was an infidel."

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What the Third Term Means.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Third Term comprehends all the issues. If any candidate is elected for a Third Term it means continuity of office; it means centralization; it means what is called paternal government—a system in which the ruler takes the place of an autocratic father and the people the place of weak-minded and weak-bodied children. It is the Shepherd's Fold on a national scale, with Grant instead of Cowley and the people of the United States instead of the children.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The monkey climbed toward the raging sky
And twisted his tail 'round a lofty limb,
While the flood beneath went thundering by,
For he was a monkey that couldn't swim.
But the man was caught in the torrents mad,
And his dying speech in these words ran:
"If I had a tail as my forefathers had,
I'd be a live monkey and not a drowned man,"

AN AGONY.

FOR A VALENTINE TO MARY ANDERSON.

Hail, to thee, fair young Empress of the stage,
The pride, the joy, the wonder of the age!
The glorious triumphs in the chosen art,
Less than thy dazzling beauty, win our heart,
None can resist the charm of eyes so bright,
Of silken tresses, kissing shoulders white
As ivory, or pearly teeth, sweet lips,
Of arms, hands, perfect to the finger tips,
E'en of the dainty feet' that step too light
To crush the flowers we strew beneath them, quite
Rewarded when thy smile our offerings greet.
By gum, now, Mary, you're just awful sweet!

—*Boston Post.*

A BALTIMORE family is reported to contain 19 children, the oldest of whom is but 18 years of age.

GOVERNOR MILLER of Arkansas, claims that that State is in better condition now than for 25 years past.

JOHN P. IRISH, one of the leading managers of the Democratic party in Iowa, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Iowa City.

IT is not now considered the proper thing to address little Elizabeth as Lizzie or Caroline as Carrie, and in Boston a hen is called Henry.

A CONFIDING Methodist has written a peom on Gen. Grant's alleged remark in Jerusalem. "No; no ovation for me in this city, where my Saviour was crucified." How much that does sound like Gen. Grant.

THE young man to whom Miss Nellie Crocker, daughter of a California millionaire, was betrothed, and to whom she left $100,000 in gold by a will made a short time previous to her death, is named Beck, and his father was at one time Secretary of State in California.

THE Emperor William, feeling the weight of his years, extremely dislikes to have his son, the Crown Prince, leave him even for short journeys. His Majesty, who has hitherto born the fatigues of the Court season remarkably well, astonishes everybody by his freshness and vigor.

EX-GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio told a reporter last week that Mr. Tilden would probably get the Ohio delegation to the Democratic National Convention. He thinks that Mr. Tilden can carry the State over Grant, and wants the Ohio Democrats hereafter to "toe the financial mark" and not dally with the Greenback heresy.

MR. JAMES W. FRAZIER of Philadelphia, says that Col. Quay, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, who managed the last Gubernatorial canvass, and is a first lieutenant of the Cameron faction, told him that if the resolution of instructions for Grant could have been wholly disconnected from Cameron only two delegates would have voted for it.

ON Saturday the will of the late Mr Borie was put to probate in Philadelphia, and a codicil hitherto unpublished was found attached to it in these words: "To General O. E. Babcock, $1,200 per annum until that sum shall have reached the sum of $5,000, including $1,000 I have paid him in the year 1876, and deducting such other amounts as I may hereafter pay him prior to my decease."

SYDNEY SHORES, who recently married his step-daughter and cousin, Gussie Shores, who is only 12 years old, in Somerset County, Maryland, was arrested for the crime and held under $1,000 bail. The Rev. J. Bowen, who performed the ceremony, is held under $1,000. The people of that county are very indignant, and neither of the prisoners has been able to obtain bail. Shore's wife died only six weeks ago.

SENATOR BAYARD, who, while in Europe last summer, took a look at the English iron-clads, says: "I did not see anything, nor do I now know anything, unless it be the system of defence by torpedoes, that could prevent one of many ships to-day in the British naval service from steaming into any port upon the coasts of the United States and there laying waste any city lying on our seaboard."

LONDON *Spectator*:—"After half a century of change, intended more or less to secure legal equality, there is as little social equality as ever. The throne is distinctly stronger. The peers, who as a body have resisted all change, furnish still the most powerful administrators. Eldest sons and millionaires have still a twenty years' preference on the hustings. It is still as difficult as ever for an unknown man to rise rapidly to the top."

HORATIO SEYMOUR of New York, is described by a visitor as "looking as young and hearty as he did ten years ago," and surrounded by books, birds and divers treasures of art and antiquity. He owns the office chair which Webster used to occupy, and has several tiles taken from the fireplace of the stately old house where Washington used to go "a-courtin'" Mary Phillippse. The ex-Governor offers wine to his guests but takes none himself.

THE Chicago *Times*, speaking of the reports of its probable position in the coming Presidential campaign, says: "The *Times* expects to support—so far as it shall support anybody—a choice of evils, and it sincerely hopes the lesser evil will not be. General Grant, still it may be The Democracy may put forward a greater evil. The *Times* will support no man, of either party, who is not sound on the financial question and on the Southern question."

THE late Mr. Roebuck a noted English statesman, left a will which is somewhat remarkable, considering that he "was an Englishman." Englishmen do not often leave unreservedly all their property to their wives, and this is exactly what Mr. Roebuck did. He desires that there shall be no mistake; he means everything he shall die possessed of; and he begs his wife, in like manner, to leave everything at her death to their daughter, Henrietta Zipporah Roebuck, but he does not order her to do so.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

MR. GOWEN'S PLAIN TALK.

The address of Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, before the House Committee on Commerce, on the anti-discrimination bill, has been printed in pamphlet form. This is the argument that created a decided sensation by its caustic references to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in this revised reprint of his address Mr. Gowen does not tone down a syllable of his criticism. As a whole his argument may be described as the plainest kind of talk about railroads by a railroad manager. His exposure of the methods of the Standard Company is almost startling, and when we read of its gigantic resources, its power over the great trunk lines, and the tender consideration it has from the Supreme Court, one almost goes to his knees before the great Juggernaut.

Mr. Gowen states that, although his company "moves far more tonnage than any railroad in the United States," it is "confined within a circle described by a radius of one hundred miles," and may be called a local company. Manifestly his interests, if they are not opposed to those of the trunk lines, are not identical with them, and therefore the opportunity is larger and the temptation is stronger for him to speak freely upon some subjects than they are in the case of railroad kings whose dominions include States and stretch well-nigh across the continent. Mr. Gowen's view of the just public accountability of carrying companies in respect to their business is clear and satisfactory. In reply to a member of the committee, who sought to make a parallel between the trunk lines and large mercantile houses in the conduct of their affairs, he said:

> The difference is that Wanamaker, Stewart and Leiter are individuals, charged with no public duty, and amenable only as other citizens for any violation of law, whereas a corporation, invested with the right of eminent domain, for the purpose of maintaining a public highway, is responsible as a common carrier, and subject to regulation and control by legislation.

This is a terse statement of a sound doctrine. In regard to the remedial measures proposed by the anti-discrimination bill, Mr. Gowen does not seem to have a high opinion. If it was construed that Congress had the constitutional power to legislate upon railway management of inter-State commerce, he held that no remedy would be so certain and effective as a statute declaring that the writ of *mandamus* may be issued by the courts at the instance of any person aggrieved to compel the instantaneous performance by a common carrier of the duty which is imposed upon him by common or statute law. He maintained that with this remedy at hand there will be no longer any danger from unjust discrimination and dilatory and expensive litigation would be avoided. Illustrating, he said if the shippers of oil had such a remedy against the Standard monopoly in the United States or the State courts, unjust discrimination could not have been possible. The only relief has been to file a bill in equity. But if, said Mr. Gowen, instead of this slow process of relief—we here quote at some length—the injured party can obtain at once a writ of mandamus to compel the railroad company to move without delay, daily or hourly, every car of oil that was offered them at the same rates as for the Standard Oil Company, the trouble would soon be over. The real difficulty is, that there is no remedy except the inadequate one which results from long and tedious litigation. To show the utter inability of obtaining speedy relief under the present forms of remedy, I may refer to what the people of the oil region of Pennsylvania have done in this matter. They applied to the Attorney General nearly two years ago under a statute which authorizes that officer to issue the process of commonwealth for the purpose of investigating alleged injustice in such matters. The litigation has since been going on—hundreds of pages of testimony have been taken—the Master, or Examiner, appointed by the Court (for the proceeding is in the nature of a chancery one), meets counsel with their witnesses, day after day, and is anxious and willing to bring his labors to an end—but the successful tactics of the defendants have already succeeded in securing such delay, that it is difficult to predict when the end will be reached of even the preliminary steps of taking testimony. Again, in order to redress and punish the public wrong an indictment was found in the Courts of Clarion county against certain members of the Standard Oil Company for conspiracy. The grand jury returned a true bill. Those of the defendants living in the State, and amenable to its process, were arrested and held to bail; some of the principal offenders, however, reside in the city of New York. They refused to enter Pennsylvania, and although a true bill has been found against them, and although there exists every necessary allegation, averment, and fact required to be made out, in order to obtain a requisition to bring these non-resident defendants to justice, yet, up to this time, the executive of the commonwealth has failed to issue such requisition. Therefore, even the criminal laws as administered appear to be inadequate.

> But this is not all. Although the constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted five or six years ago, expressly takes from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania all original criminal jurisdiction, three of the judges of that court have been found to interfere with, and tie up the criminal prosecution against the resident defendants by a rule to show cause why the case should not be removed into the Supreme Court for trial.
>
> On behalf of a patient, long suffering, and outraged community, I present these facts to you as a complete answer to the inquiry why relief is not obtained in Pennsylvania.
>
> Suppose that the United States Courts at Pittsburgh, Williamsport or Philadelphia, in cases of proper jurisdiction, had the power, upon application of any person aggrieved, to issue a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the movement of traffic; the disobedience of the mandate would be contempt of Court. Do you think it would be long before the evil was entirely cured? Do you think that any officer of a railway company, carrying oil for the Standard Oil Company at ten cents a barrel, and attempting to charge forty or fifty cents per barrel to other shippers, would put himself in jeopardy by disobeying a writ of peremptory mandamus, compelling him to move the traffic at the same rate for all parties? I submit, with great confidence, that such a remedy would be certain and effective; that no other can be found to answer so well; that no railway company desiring to do justice need fear an application for the writ, that every question of what is and what is not an unjust discrimination, can safely be left to the determination of the Courts. You can no more legislate properly on such an intricate question as freight charges than you can frame a constitution embracing all the technical details required to be applied by legislation from time to time to suit the changing wants of progressive population. But if you once announce—what is the common law—that no common carrier shall make any unjust discrimination, and then give to the Courts the power to enforce obedience to the law by a writ of mandamus, you vest in the proper judicial tribunals, in whom it ought to be vested, the ability to apply a remedy which will be short, sharp, and decisive, and which, take my word for it, will relieve you hereafter of the annoyance of being compelled to listen to the recital of the evils of which the people have complained.

In exposing the operations of the Standard with the trunk lines, Mr. Gowen showed that the railroads were carrying oil for the monopoly at a price which required them *to pay out for every dollar they received as freight at least four dollars to cover the cost of transportation*, and in this way, Mr. Gowen declared, "it is safe to say that within the last eight months millions of dollars have been taken from the earnings of these railroad companies and paid into the treasury of the Standard Oil Company." "There is a corrupt agreement," very naturally suggested a member of the committee. "That is what no one can find out," replied Mr. Gowen.

Mr. Gowen suggested another point which the people of Pennsylvania should wrestle with. The Standard, with a capital of three and a half million of dollars, is a corporation chartered by Ohio, to deal in the products of Pennsylvania. It does a business which has yielded profits as high as seven millions of dollars a year, yet, said Mr. Gowen, "it has paid no taxes on its business to Pennsylvania, although our other corporations are almost taxed to death, for the privilege of carrying on the traffic of the Standard Oil Company." Under the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court, if the Standard kicks up a "bobbery" with its employes, and they, or a mob from a distance, destroy its cars or workshops, this county can be made to pay every cent of the damage.

Is there not something amazing about the grasp of the Standard, according to Mr. Gowen's showing? It not only clears its seven millions a year dealing in the products of Pennsylvania, without paying a cent of tax, but in having its freightage on our roads at less than cost, it imposes or compels the railroads to assess an additional tax on all Pennsylvania shippers *to pay the Standard's freight!* That is, to make up the deficiency, the stockholders of the railroads are swindled and added burthens put on the taxpayers of the State.

Certainly such a monster as the Standard is shown to be, needs, as Mr. Gowen shows that it has, the kindly consideration of the Supreme Court of the State. It and kindred corporations own, in fee simple, the Governor and Legislature, and it is entirely fitting they should gobble the judiciary.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR.

The only thing that holds the Republican party together is the "cohesive power of public plunder," involved in the handling of four or five hundred millions annually of public moneys. The question is not whether Grant or Blaine or Sherman would make the best President for the country, but under which of them would the opportunity to bag the most be afforded. The contest over these names has no other meaning, and it makes rather an unrelenting kind of war. The old Grant ring, ranging from whisky thieves to Cabinet thieves, is bent on the restoration of the happy days of yore when they swaggered in the White House and at Long Branch for eight long years. The Blaine ring represents the full force of the subsidy jobbers, land grabbers, and railroad and steamship combinations. As for John Sherman, is he not backed by the banks and syndicates, whose profits he shamelessly shares?

Who talks of Grant, that he might inaugurate an honest administration of affairs—that he would surround himself with men whose public characters are beyond reproach—that he would insist upon economy, and reform abuses of long standing in the departments of the Interior, Post Office and Navy? Is it claimed he is a statesman—has it ever been asserted that he is fit for the place? Is it not admitted his eight years was a dismal, dreadful, corrupting failure? Then who wants him again and for what purpose? Only the men and their mates who profited by him when he held power. The swag is large and the game desperate, and is played by men who have audacity written all over them. They are also playing against the equally desperate men who yelp for Blaine, who have not had their share in the past deals and are not likely to realize in the future, if any other than their man gets the reins.

We have not heard it hinted by even the most cheerful and gushing of Blaine's men, that he is wanted as a candidate because of his superior virtue, training or statesmanship. Nothing of the sort; nobody connects his name with any great public question, or suggests he would be able to advance the welfare of the people, or add to the stability of our institutions or do anything but appoint "us fellows" to office, and keep the public revenues booming for the benefit of the Republican party. Blaine is audaciously corrupt, and, like master like men. As between the gorged Cameron crowd in Pennsylvania and the hungry Blaineites, the former are to be preferred.

The small and select party which favors John Sherman in a mild way, profess to have certain financial principles at heart, suggested by some of the Secretary's latest deliverances, ignoring the fact of the man's impudent inconsistency, for there is not a financial vagary from the wildest inflation to the stiffest contraction, but Sherman at some time or other has found it convenient to espouse. The fact he is urged as the representative of a certain policy, probably accounts for Sherman's weakness as a candidate. As between Blaine and Grant it is avowedly a question of spoils and plunder, and naturally the contest is sweeping and bitter. It arouses the worst passions of the file leaders, by appealing to their cupidity. There is a modicum of principle or administrative policy in Sherman's canvass, hence it is dull and spiritless.

Whether these three ambitious men, in Western parlance will "chaw each other up," and pave the way for the nomination of a new candidate by the bitterness they are evoking, is just now the most interesting question. The fighting is desperate. Blaine has undoubtedly the masses of the Republican party as Grant has the machine and the contest at Chicago is likely to take the turn it did at Harrisburg: the Machine against the People, with the chances that the Machine, if not powerful enough to name Grant will seek out a new man adapted to its purposes. Blaine is improbable and Sherman impossible.

A POSSIBLE MIX.

According to Washington specials the anti-Third Term Republicans, seeing the certainty of Grant's nomination for a Third Term, are going to repeat the Liberal movement of 1872, with a slight variation. As soon as Grant is nominated they will meet in Convention in some eastern city and nominate a hard-money Democrat for President, whom the regular Democratic Convention can approve. This has a look of Bayard. Matters may be further complicated by the Greenback Convention, which will meet at Chicago a week after the Republican Convention, nominating, as it is said it is likely to do, Senator Thurman for President. In these events, which are by no means improbable, the Democratic National Convention when it meets the second or third week in June, will have before it Senator Bayard as the candidate of the Hard Money Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and Senator Thurman as the candidate of the Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, and it will undoubtedly be pressed by conflicting financial theorists but all opposed to a Third Term, to make its selection from these two distinguished Democratic Senators, who, of all men in the United States, will not have received intelligence when the Democratic Convention meets, of their repective nominations by the Hard Money Liberals and Greenback Labor Reformers.

What the Democratic Convention will do in such a contingency is a delicate conundrum, whose answer cannot be extracted from current facts.

IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY.

There was a contest in the House in considering the new rules on Thursday, of great importance, and in its decision so far Speaker Randall has achieved a decided triumph. The Republicans, aided by some Democrats, made a solid fight against rule 21 which provides that all amendments to appropriation bills must be germane to the subject and in the line of retrenchment of expenses. It was with this rule as a force that Mr. Randall entered on his arduous duties as Chairman of the Committe on Appropriations of the Forty-fourth Congress in December 1875, and commenced his vigorous assaults on the extravagance and corruption of the Grant administration. His achevements are matter of history, and have never been paralelled in American legislation. Of course he had the solid support of his party and had great abuses and corruptions to correct, but still the work would not have been accomplished but for his tenacity of purpose and the sweep the new rule allowed him, by permitting new legislation in appropriation bills when in the interest of economy and retrenchment. The Forty-third Congress, which was the last Repulican Congress, appropriated for the years 1875-'76 a total of $278,674,049. The Forty-fifth was the first Democratic Congress (and we only had the negative power of the House) and for the fiscal years 1877-'78, it appropriated for precisely the same purposes $223,301,581—showing a saving of over fifty-five millions ($55,372,468) of dollars, compared with the Republican appropriations for the two preceding years. This reduction was made under the greatest difficulties placed in the way by a Republican Senate and a Republican administration. As compared with the estimates of the Grant administration, the saving effected by Randall as the leader of the Democratic party in the House, was something over eighty millions of dollars. It has rarely been permitted to any public man to lead in such a great achievement.

The Republicans in the House have made their fight against the rule which made this great economy possible, on the ground the rule authorizes legislation in appropriation bills. So it does, if such legislation is germane to the subject and in the interest of economy. That party never raised objections to new legislation in appropriation bills when such legislation was to promote extravagance and fasten corrupt jobs on the Treasury. Garfield of Ohio, opposed the rule in Thursday's debate, on the ground it allowed new legislation in appropriation bills, but was taken considerably aback when Springer of Illinois, showed that some years ago, when Garfield was at the head of the Committee on appropriations, 161 sections of new legislation had been passed upon appropriation bills. Most of them were in the interest of increased expenses, and in the great Republican orgie under Grant, legislation of that sort was always in order.

We hope the principle of the rule will be maintained. It is in the interest of economy and honest government, and it is only inconvenient to those who have jobs and subsidies to promote.

There was an interesting debate in the Maine House of Representatives a few days ago, on a proposition to print in book form the answers of the Supreme Court to the questions of Gov. Garcelon and the Republican Rump. The Democrats moved an amendment to print with these answers, the decisions of the Supreme Court in 1868 and 1877 on the same questions. This proposition excited the ire of little Mr. Eugene Hale, who denounced it as an attempt to belittle the opinion of the Court, and declared that any attempt to override the decisions of the Court was revolutionary in the extreme. The point of the joke is that while the Supreme Court during the recent complications in Maine decided that the Returning Board had no lawful right to proceed as they did because of informalities in the returns, and that members of the Legislature who were really elected had a right to take their seats, the Governor and the Council to the contrary notwithstanding, the records show that the same Court in 1868 and 1877 decided that when the returns were not strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, the voters must suffer the consequences, and if they do not like to suffer, they must select competent and reliable election officers. The Republican majority of the House voted to protect the Supreme Judges from damaging comparisons by refusing to print their first guesses at the law.

The balance of trade has been so largely in our favor, by exceptionally bad harvests in Europe and good ones in America, that many people have concluded such a condition is permanent. Sagacious and experienced business men have, however, anticipated a return of the period when the balance of trade would shift, and the outflow of specie from this country would recommence. This has been the view of the Treasury Department, and, while there has been no apprehension felt as to the ability to maintain specie payments, it has been seen that over-confidence might have the effect to seriously check the era of prosperity on which the country has entered. From the returns received at the Treasury Department it is shown that the imports at New York for last month were greater than ever before in the same month of any year, reaching in value over $40,000,000. New York does about two-thirds of the import business of the country and about one-half of the exports. It is calculated from the figures for the month of January that the balance of trade against the United States for last month was not less than ten million dollars, and it is thought that this balance will increase rather than decrease. Should this be the case, its effect will soon be felt in every department of business. The character of the imports shows that our people are again running into the extravagance and indulgence in luxuries which pertained to the war era.

The law against the employment of Chinese by corporations, the enforcement of which is creating some excitement in California, punishes with a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment for fifty to five hundred days, or both, any director of any present or future corporation organized under California law who shall "employ in any manner or capacity upon any work or business of such corporation any Chinese or Mongolian." If anybody once convicted repeats the offence his penalty is to be from $500 to $5,000 fine, or from two hundred and fifty days to two years in prison or both, and the charter of the offending corporation is to be annulled. The corporations interested in the subject insist the law is in violation of treaties with China, and will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

According to the testimony of an Indianapolis undertaker, within a period of two months, there had been buried at the public expense in that city, thirty colored men, women and children from among the emigrants brought there from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers at an expense of $5.15 each. He also testified as to great destitution and suffering among the colored people brought to Indianapolis. Considering the exodus movement is a political one, and that Indianapolis, where the emigrants are going to paupers' graves, is a strong Republican city, it does seem, if there is humanity or decency in that party, they should call off the hounds who are promoting the movement. Few events in our history are more outrageous and cruel. It illustrates the exact character and sincerity of Republican professions of friendship for the negroes.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Mr. Blaine announces that under no circumstances will he accept a Vice Presidential nomination with General Grant or anybody else.

If John Kelly can dictate who shall not be nominated by the Democracy, he can dictate who shall be nominated. If we are to have a dictator we prefer Grant.

The California Legislature has passed a law prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese. If the Governor approves it, the corporations will contest it in the courts.

Chicago Democrats are raising ten thousand dollars to secure the Democratic National Convention, and find no difficulty in getting the money, which is to go to Convention expenses.

According to some accounts Blaine is now willing to go on the ticket with Grant, but other reports represent him as bitterly apposed to the Third Term, and likely to join a demonstration of a public character against it.

The New York *Evening Post*, which would like to see Sherman nominated, calls attention to "the singularly feeble demonstration" made in New York city on Wednesday evening in behalf of the Secretary. Enthusing for Sherman is a good deal like warming one's self in a snow bank.

The Chicago *Times* has made a canvass of the Presidential preferences of 8,500 Republicans in sixty-three counties of Illinois, and gives this result:—Blaine 4,282, Grant 2,895, Washburne 1,964, Sherman 234. But for all this Jack Logan will probably carry the State for Grant.

The Beaver *Radical*, with which Collector Rutan has something to do, says the Harrisburg Convention result "placed our young Senator at the head of his party, and entrusted him with *supreme* command." It does look that way, but it is scarcely prudent in the *Radical* to boast of its servitude. The poor darkeys were not so cast down as to do that, in slavery times.

Since the Republican Convention adjourned, quite a decided expression of opinion has been manifested against selecting delegates by County Committees. The people get some chance to express an opinion in a convention, but it is like taking snap judgment to appoint delegates by a small committee perhaps appointed a year in advance, without any reference to candidates.

In Albany, New York, the Conkling men improved on the methods of Messrs. Magee and Moreland in this county, and only gave six hours notice of the primary elections on the Presidential question. But the up shot has been a big indignation meeting and savage speeches from the leading Republicans of the capital city. The call was signed by six thousand Republicans. They should have sent for Sprague and his shot-gun.

The Reagan anti-discrimination bill has been put aside, and the Committee on Commerce has adopted what is known as the Henderson bill, which provides for a Railroad Commission of three members to supervise internal commerce. The bill also prohibits unreasonable rates, rebates and drawbacks. This bill will be reported to the House, where, it is not unlikely, the Reagan bill may may be substituted for it.

John Kelly's Tammany faction in New York city is in close alliance with the Third Term Republicans, and in consideration of the Albany authorities allowing Kelly the municipal plunder, he has handed over to the Republican managers the control of the police and elections in the metropolis. This state of facts induces the *Sun* to ask: "Will even a faction of the Democracy follow a leader directly into the open embraces of the Grant-Third-Term Republican party." Certainly such a demonstration by Kelly should reduce the proportions of his threatened bolt next fall.

The *Herald's* Irish fund amounted on Wednesday evening to $173,561. The Nevada Bank of San Francisco, directed by Mackey, Flood, Fair and other bonanza lords, has subscribed $25,000. The *Herald* gives the Nevada bank this boost:

> The Nevada Bank is one of the great moneyed institutions of the world. In consequence of the excessive taxation on banking capital under the new Constitution of California it reduced its capital on January 1 to $3,000,000, which leaves on its hands a surplus reserve of $3,500,000 invested in United States government bonds. Moreover, there stand on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington United States stocks, the property of shareholders and registered in their names or that of the bank, $20,500,000. The aggregate of United States securities held by the Nevada Bank and its shareholders is $27,000,000.

Grant it is officially announced in the New York *Times* will take the nomination at Chicago, "should the Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated." That is he will if he can get it. This was determined on when he went to Europe. The high-toned nonsense so widely circulated that Grant would enter into no competition is of course all bosh. He is just now engaged in the liveliest sort of a contest, in gobbling delegates through the well known practices of the gutter politicians. Grant wants to be President because of the power and patronage and fifty thousand dollars a year and because he wants to make it lively in the White House with the Belknaps, Robesons, McDonalds, Babcocks, Camerons and the rest of the lively birds that fluttered about that mansion of the blessed for eight years.

There has been some sort of a compromise arranged between the oil producers and the Standard Company and Pipe Line attachments. What its terms are, is unknown, but there will be conferences between the interested parties this week and the public will probably be enlightened. The bill in equity filed by the State against the Standard, and which has been pending for a year and a half, and much testimony taken, has been dismissed on the motion of the Attorney General. The criminal conspiracy suit in Clarion county will also be allowed to drop, as the certiorari proceeding in the Supreme Court has been dismissed on the request of the indicted parties.

Congressman Beltzhoover of the York district of this State, has become tired of seeing amnesty doled out by the teaspoonful with elaborate red tape accompaniments. Accordingly, he has drawn up a bill providing that hereafter any one wishing to have his political disabilities removed shall file a petition to that affect in the Department of Justice, and shall thereupon be at once restored to full citizenship without any more use or bother. This is not universal amnesty, strictly speaking since it does not cover the case of a few irreconcilables, who protest they will never ask pardon; but if the forgiveness of the United States is worth having it is worth asking for; and if Toombs and Jeff Davis don't want amnesty, as this is a free country, they need not ask for it.

Death of Hon. Findley Patterson.

Hon. Findley Patterson, a member of the Legislature from Washington county, died on Thursday morning at his residence at Burgettstown, in that county. Mr. Patterson was born in Washington county, May 16, 1808, was educated in the common schools and became a civil engineer. Many years ago he removed to Armstrong county, and in 1839 was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield. He was also a member of the House from Armstrong for several years and was Speaker of that body at the sessions of 1848-'49. He held a federal office in Kansas, as the receiver of a land office, from 1857 to 1861. When he returned to his native State he located in Washington county and took a deep interest in politics, and in all respects was a worthy and useful citizen. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democrats of Washington county as a representative in the Legislature, and was elected by the people. He served the session of last year with great fidelity to his public duties. He leaves a large family and hosts of friends.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York on Monday evening last attended the Mexican Minister's ball. She was gorgeous in diamonds, a sort of feminine Golconda. A letter says:

> Mrs. Astor attended under the escort of Judge Bancroft Davis. She wore over $800,000 worth of diamonds. Her earrings—two wonderful solitaires—were valued at $50,000 each. In addition to her costly necklace and head ornaments, the lady wore, arranged in a diagonal fashion across the corsage, a diamond chain composed of 500 stones of the value of $1,000 each.

The next night she was at Mrs. Hayes' reception, and is pictured in this way:

> Mrs. Astor stood behind the receiving party and again dazzled all beholders. She wore two million dollars' worth of diamonds and black pearls. To begin with her head, a wide band, composed of large diamonds, fastened her chatelaine braid, two tiaras rested on the top and front of her head; her earrings were immense, so were the solitaires on velvet around her throat, beneath which were five strands of large black pearls, fastened with an immense diamond clasp. She wore a breastplate of diamonds, and the square-necked corsage was outlined with the largest sized diamonds. Her arms were encircled with them, and, in short, she was resolved into a "Kohinoor." Each diamond was of unusal size. Her dress was pearl-colored satin brocade, with point lace.

◆

Victor E. Piolett is a granger of the first water, and will not permit any reflection upon the agricultural interests of the county. This is what he writes to the Philadelphia *Times*:

> It is now nearly three years since you began and have persistently printed paragraphs calculated to injure General William G. Le Duc, Commisssioner of Agriculture. You have not in a single instance specified a want of capacity or attempted to particularize why our worthy Commissioner of Agriculture should be daily aspersed in your columns by inuendo and vague ridicule. I desire you and the readers of the *Times* to know in this way that there are over two hundred thousand organized American farmers who are in almost constant communication with General Le Duc. The Department of Agriculture under his management has become for the first time in its history, of great value to cultivators of the soil, because it is the first time that a practical, educated farmer has been placed at its head.
>
> Wysox Febuary 9, 1880. V. E. Piollett.

◆

King Cetewayo has dictated the history of the Zulu nation and Zulu war to Captain Poole, of the English army, and it has been published in Macmillan's Magazine. It appears that the King, when dictating the story, occasionally divested himself of almost all his clothing to give his ideas fair play, which would tend to show that the eccentricities of genius are not confined to civilization. So long as he was narrating questions of foreign police or domestic finance he remained calm, but when he came to the story of a battle he worked himself into a frenzy, and on one occasion seized Captain Poole's sword and hacked the furniture of the room, in illustrating the incidents of the fight. It is needless to say that after that time all weapons were carefully removed.

One of the verses of James Russell Lowell's "Pious Editor's Creed," from the "Biglow Papers," reads as follows:

> I du believe 'tis wise an' good
> Tu send out furrin missions,
> That is on sartin understood
> An' orthydox conditions—
> I mean nine thousand dolls per ann,
> Nine thousand more for outfit,
> An' me tu recommend a man
> The place would jest about fit.

When the genial Lowell penned the stanza, over thirty years since, he doubtless had little idea of ever filling a "furrin mission" at a salary nearly double the figure mentioned.

◆

Colonel Ingersoll tells the Chicago papers that the Pennsylvania Convention has shown Grant in his true light. First, he is a candidate; second, he is on a level with any other aspirant for the Presidency.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

> "Feed my lambs!" the Master said;
> But Cowley never crammed them,
> It was himself this shepherd fed;
> As for the lambs—he lammed them!
> —*Puck.*

Nearly 300,000 persons are employed on British and Irish railroads.

Dr. Dollinger says that the converts to Mohammedan are on the increase.

Strawberries are now abundant and comparatively cheap in Charleston, S. C.

The man who is as honest as the day is long is getting a little more honest as the day lengthens.

General Beauregard, who is in Washington, is pointed out to passers-by as a notable man.

The Sultan spends $12,000,000 a year on himself, the eunichs, Sultana and courtiers that reside in his palace.

The Parisian authorities estimate the damage done by the floating ice in the Paris district alone at $700,000.

An enterprising Yankee is making a Honolulu directory, and for the first time the houses are to be numbered.

The death is reported, in New York, of a young man from the effects of an ulcerated tooth, the glands swelling to such an extent as to prevent respiration.

Anson D. Stephenson, a clerk in Boston, on several occasions befriended a young lady who has just died leaving to Stephenson property valued at $50,000.

General Robert E. Lee had a pew in the old Christ Church in Alexandria, Va., where Washington worshipped; and every button has been taken from the cushions by curiosity hunters.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has ordered of the sculptor Boehm a marble groupe of life size representing the Prince Imperial lying dead on the ground, partly wrapped in his cloak, while an angel is crowning him.

London *Truth* says: "It is no secret that Princess Louise returned to Canada with great reluctance. She complains of her utter isolation there. The Princess will pay another visit to England in the autumn."

Wilkie Collins never writes at night, and he devotes himself to his work as if it were a mere mechanical trade. He admires Victor Hugo, but not French novelists in general, because, he says, they are lacking in incident.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain has extended to Mr. John Fiske an ivitation to come over and give a course of lecture on "American Political Ideas." Mr. Fiske has accepted the invitation and will sail for England shortly.

Pauline Markham, the famous beauty of the original Lydia Thompson company, has been heard from in Arizona. She quitted her husband and a "Pinafore" company, leaving a letter in which she said she was tired of both.

London *Truth* says that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will go to Ireland in a couple of months, shortly after the meeting of Parliament. *Truth* also hears that one of Lord Beaconsfield's specifics for Ireland is a royal leutenant.

Krupp turns out 300 cannon of the largest calibre every month, and often double that number—15,000 in two years. He has battened on war. In 1810 the firm employed 10 men, in 1843 100; to-day many thousands of operatives draw wages from him.

A tramp found a woman alone in a Virginia farmhouse, and threatened to kill her if she did not give him five cents. "Well, here it is," she said showing the coin, "but I guess I'll shoot it to you," and she dropped it into the barrel of a shotgun. The fellow did not wait to get it.

Boston *Transcript*—"When I was a young girl," said Mrs. Scoldwell to her little girl, "I used to love my dear mamma too well to act as you do." "And did your mamma," replied Bertha quickly, "used to be all the time telling you what *she* did when *she* was a girl?"

Poindexter, who is now in the Virginia penitentiary for the murder of Curtis, has taken out a marriage license and it is understood will be united shortly to Miss Isabella Cottrell. The young woman's foot, it will be remembered, cost Curtis his life and sent Poindexter to prison.

Vel Connor was Chairman of the floor committee at a Colorado ball, and avowed his intention of excluding negroes, if he had to shoot them. It was deemed a good joke to blacken the face of a burly desperado and send him to force an entrance; but Vel carried out his promise by shooting the intruder.

California averages higher rates for farm labor than any State in the Union, viz: $41 a month without board, and $2.27 a day for transient help in harvest times. South Carolina is said to pay the least, or an average of $9.83 per month, without board. Transient help is paid for at the rate of 80 cents a day, without board.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan is quoted as saying that at the end of the year, in October, probably, Mr. Gilbert and he will produce another piece in this country. Work, however, has not been commenced on it. Mr. Sullivan will, at the end of this month, return to London to fulfil his many professional engagements there. He is going to Ottawa the week before he sails, as Princess Louise has written to say that she and the Governor-General hold him to his promise to visit them, made some time ago.

Fred. Douglass takes pride in telling of the time when he ran away from his master on the Eastern shore of Maryland and became a free man. His former master Captain Thomas Auld, died, in St. Michael's Talbot county, on Sunday, aged eighty-five years. Long before Fred took to his heels Captain Auld had made up his mind to free all his slaves, but his idea was that they should be thirty-one years of age when given their liberty. He was true to his word, and let the blacks go years before general emancipation had been threatened.

The Londen *Athenæum* discusses whether men whose names are softened into diminutives often make a name in letters. We do not speak of Frank Bacon or Jack Milton or Sandy Pope, but in Scotland you hear of Bobbie Burns, and there is something endearing in the name of Tom Moor, Tom Hood, and Dick Steele, especially. All the Samuels, of whom many are great—Sam Johnson, Sam Wilberforce, &c.—are called by this diminutive. Statesmen in England have often recieved this diminutive, not always justified by intimacy on the part of those who employ it. Pam, Bobby Peel, Johnny Russell, Tom Macaulay, Tom Duncombe, are expressions still used, and profanity has gone so far as to call the present Prime Minister Ben D'Israel.

LENT.

Welcome, deare feast of Lent; who loves not thee,
He loves not Temperance, or Authoritie,
But is compos'd of passion
The Scriptures bid us fast: the Church says,now;
Give to thy Mother what thou wouldst allow
To ev'ry Corporation.

The humble soul, composed of Love and Fear,
Begins at home, and layes the burden there,
When doctrines disagree:
He sayes, in things which use hath justly got,
I am a scandall to the Church, and not
The Church is so to me,

True Christians should be glad of an occasion
To use their temperance, seeking no evasion
When good is seasonable:
Unless Authoritie, which should increase
The obligation in us, make it lesse,
And Power itself disable.

Besides the cleannesse of sweet abstinence,
Quick thoughts and motions at a small expense,
A face not fearing light:
Whereas in fullnesse there are sluttish fumes,
Sowre exhalations, and dishonest rheumes,
Revenging the delight.

Then those same pendant profits, which the spring
And Easter intimate, enlarge the thing,
And goodnesse of the deed.
Neither ought other men's abuse of Lent
Spoil the good use; lest by that argument
We forfeit all our creed.

It's true, we cannot reach Christ's forti'th day;
Yet to go part of that religious way
Is better than to rest;
We cannot reach our Saviour's puritie;
Yet we are bid, "Be Holy ev'n as He."
In both let's do our best.

Who goeth in the way which Christ hath gone,
Is much more sure to meet with Him, than one
That travelled the by-ways.
Perhaps my God, though he be farre behind,
May turn and take me by the hand, and more,
May strengthen my decayes.

Yet, Lord, instruct us to improve our fast
By starving sinne and taking such repast
As may our faults controll;
That ev'ry man may revell at his doore,
Not in his parlour; banqueting the poore,
And among those his soul.

—*George Herbert.*

JIM KEENE.

His Speculations in Grain and Produce—And How he Operates in Stocks.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is generally believed in New York that James R. Keene, the stock speculator, has been a loser of $2,500,000 in wheat and produce investments in the West. He was one of the first men among the Wall street speculators to find a new avenue for gambling in grain and produce certificates. You know how the scheme is worked.

There is a large commission produce house in Chicago with a resident agent in New York, just opposite the Stock Exchange. You go into this agent's office and give him an order for 1,000,000 pounds of pork and 2,000,000 bushels of grain, to be bought at the current price. You put up a certain amount of margin, say $3,000 to $5,000 on this purchase, so as to secure your broker and his principal against a loss on the purchase, and guarantee their commissions, which are, perhaps, one-fourth of 1 per cent.

You buy your wheat, perhaps, at $1 a bushel and your pork at seven cents a pound. The New York broker at once telegraphs Chicago to make the purchase, and in the course of two or three hours along comes a certificate by telegraph that the purchase has been made and lies subject to your order.

Then you stand off and watch the Chicago quotations. Meanwhile, you go around among your friends and tell them, as a special information, that there is very little wheat in Chicago, and scarcely any pork to speak of, and that they are the best things in the country to invest in, as there is certain to be a rise. Through whatever agencies you control, you spread the report of an alarming scarcity of wheat and pork in the West, and express that belief that perhaps after a while the human race will have to chew its knuckles. The greatest interest is awakened among sausage-men, and people in market look livid over their lard. In this way, and from natural causes, and perhaps from a freak of the market, wheat goes up 10 cents a bushel, and pork one cent or two cents a pound. Now, if you can by telegraph order the sale of the whole of your produce, you have got on a rise of 10 cents, with a purchase of 5,000,000 bushels, a profit of $200,000 on your grain, and with a rise of two cents on 1,000,000 pounds of pork, a profit of $20,000 on your pork. Paying one-fourth of 1 per cent to the broker, he makes $550 out of you, besides the cost of telegraphing.

But on the other hand, suppose that your 5,000,000 bushels of wheat fell to 90 cents instead of going up to $1.10, and that your pork dropped to five cents instead of going up to nine. Then you will be loser to the amount of $220,000 on the two investments, and, of course, your broker comes forward and says: "I want more margin from you," and if you don't put it up he will confiscate what money you have left in his hands, and, perhaps, sue you for the balance after he has sold out, or says he has sold out, what you bought.

Now, Mr. Keene, it is understood, did this very thing on a tremendous scale, and for some time with a certain fortitude of obstinacy of nature he assisted to hold up the prices, so that large numbers of vessels were lying on the wharves in New York unwilling or unable to load up with grain and provisions at the artificial prices maintained by just such speculators. But there was a power sure to sell and ship at lower rates, consequent upon the enormous harvest and herds, and it was out of the power of a single man, or even a combination of men, to keep the prices from slipping down, so that at last Mr. Keene had to sell out his great magazine of wheat, pork, etc., at a huge round loss, and the only person who had made much, if anything, by his process, were those who closed their speculation at the slightest possible rise of prices.

Yet, on some accounts this kind of speculation is more desirable than railroad stocks or corporation bonds. A good geographer and statistician might be able to know, approximately, the correct relation between the supply of food in the Northwest and the expected consumption in Europe and our East. Yet even there, as in the case of the railroads, the powerful magnates, such as the elevator men and the railroad men, might manipulate prices.

Mr. James Keene, though he has been successful here, has, on the whole, taken no higher rank than that of an individual looking for money. He has not connected himself, like Gould, with any material or constructive scheme, nor assisted to give stability to real things. His domain is bounded by what he can make, either buying or selling. While he has almost a hypochondriac temperament, he is yet disposed frequently to be a bull, and stake handsomely on better times and results. He can hardly be said to be popular in New York. His most recent ambition is on the social line, and it affords some amusement to observers. I heard a lot of young chaps, a few nights ago, relating, correctly or incorrectly, Keene's manner of instructing his broker:

"Mr. Bocock?"

"Yes, Mr. Keene," says the broker, rubbing his palms together like a truly good man.

"Bocock, go and buy me 5,000 shares of Erie!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene," rubbing his hands over each other meantime in the most mealy manner, "Thomas, go out and buy me 5,000 shares of Erie."

Mr. Keene, in a lost and melancholy way, falls a moment into contemplation, and then, forgetting how much time has elapsed, says: "Bocock!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene,"—making meal of his hands again.

"Where's that boy, Bocock?"

"He has not come back yet, Mr. Keene."

"D—n that boy, Bocock! I never saw such a boy to stay away."

Mr. Keene again goes off seven thousand miles in half a minute, and looks as if he had not one friend left in the world.

"Bocock!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene, says the obliging broker, again going into the meal business, and looking very accommodating.

"Sell me 10,000 shares of Northwestern."

"Yes, Mr. Keene. Hezekiah, go out and sell me 10,000 shares of Northwestern!"

"Bocock!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene," again rejoicing in meal.

"Where's that boy, Bocock?"

"He has not returned yet, Mr. Keene!"

"D—n that boy, Bocock; I wouldn't have such a boy. I could have gone to the Stock Exchange myself and back three times by this time!"

Here Mr. Keene fixes his neck-tie in the looking-glass.

"Bocock!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene," everything being meal now.

"Sell me 5,000 shares of Erie! I have changed my mind Buy me 10,000 shares of Northwestern!"

"Yes, Mr. Keene,"

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FIGHTING OVER A LOVER.

Sanguinary Duel Between Two Girls in Virginia.

[New York Sun Letter.]

ONANCOCK, Va., February 10.—A sanguinary duel was fought here between two women last Saturday, which resulted in the probable fatal wounding of both. Miss Louisa Wise and Miss Margaret Downing had for some time excited much comment in the little village because of their jealous quarrels over the attentions of a young man named Benjamin Young. On one or two occasions they had come to blows in his presence, and were only restrained from seriously injuring each other by the efforts of Young. This young man seems to have been in doubt as to which of the maidens possessed his heart, and realizes the force of the axiom:

How happy I could be with either
Where t'other dear charmer away.

temporized with them and had little difficulty in convincing each that she was the object of his admiration. At length on Friday evening he went to a party with Miss Wise, and while dancing with her the assemblage was thrown into intense excitement by the sudden appearance of Miss Downing, who, in a tragic manner, stalked up to the couple and forbid her lover to dance with her rival. As she stood facing the couple, with her eyes inflamed with passion, it was thought that violence would be the next act in the drama. Suddenly, however, with a piercing shriek, she sank to the floor in a swoon, frothing at the mouth as though suffering from an epileptic fit. She was removed by her friends, and Young and Miss Wise withdrew.

The following day Miss Wise received a note from Miss Downing, requesting her to call upon her, as she wished to see her about an important matter. Miss Wise went to her rival's house as requested. She entered the yard, walked around to the kitchen entrance, pushed open the door, and, stepping inside, saw her rival seated by the stove, with her head resting moodily upon her hand. When Miss Downing caught sight of Miss Wise, she sprang to her feet, and seized a stout club, rushed at her, shrieking with rage. Miss Wise ran into the yard, and seeing the other following, she picked up a pitchfork, and facing her enraged rival, warned her to stand off. Miss Downing exclaimed:

"All right; we will fight now. You have a weapon, so have I"

Both being strong, healthy, country girls, they found no difficulty in wielding their weapons. As Miss Downing rushed at the other, she was met by the threatened fork, which was driven into her breast. The next instant she struck Miss Wise a stunning blow on the head which staggered her, and followed it up by a second blow which felled her to the ground. Miss Wise soon regained her feet, and, assuming the offensive, impaled Miss Downing's hands on the prongs of the fork. Again she received a blow on the head from the club, which felled her to the ground. While in this position she thrust the pitchfork into Miss Downing's face making three terrible wounds. By this time both were weakened by loss of blood and dropped to the ground insensible. In this position they were found by some neighbors who gave the alarm. Dr. Drummond was summoned and was soon in attendance. Both girls were terribly injured. Miss Downing having been wounded fourteen times by the pitchfork, and Miss West shockingly bruised and beaten about the head. They are now suffering from a high fever, and the physician has little hope of their recovery. In lucid intervals they gave the particulars of the fight, and at the same time each begged piteously to see Mr. Young. The latter, evidently not relishing the notoriety into which he was brought by the strange infatuation of the two girls, has left the town, and no trace of him can be discovered. The affair has caused the most intense excitement here, and the usually quiet little town has been in a turmoil since the particulars of the fight were made public.

AN EXCITING CONFESSION.

How a Murderer Barely Escaped Lynching; as He Told His Story.

NEW YORK, February 13.—William Rhodes a peddler, was found dead in a culvert near Hicksville, Long Island, in December, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. But a detective caused the arrest of James Seaman, and to-day he confesssed to the murder in court, saying that with Bill Weeks, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, he laid in wait for Rhodes. Weeks crept up behind Rhodes and felled him with a club. They rifled his pockets of a few dollars, and while doing so he recovered and pleaded, "For God's sake don't kill me." Weeks beat his brains out with a stone. They led the horse to the culvert, threw the peddler down into it, head first, and then shoved the horse and wagon over on him. It looked as though the man had driven into the place. When the prisoner got this far the crowd in the court room made a rush for him, but the officers kept them back, and Seaman was taken to jail. One of the constables found a rope and a noose in the possession of one of the crowd, and it is plain that but for the promptness of the officers Seaman would have been lynched then and there.

AN EVENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A stalwart warrior of the North,
With martial mien and bearing high,
Well armed and mounted, sallied forth,
Resolved to conquer or to die.

White plumes above his helmet shone,
Though here and there was seen a stain,
And on his banner's folds outblown
Was spread the cognizance of Blaine.

Then eager hosts from near and far
Pressed to behold this martial man;
For all had heard the notes of war,
And knew that he would lead the van.

The Cameron clan, a warlike sight,
He saw before him on the plain,
And thought: If I refuse to fight,
That course may be the best for Blaine.

His gallant soldiers urged him on,
And when, with courage all elate,
They deemed the field already won,
He said he would negotiate.

One dash, one gallant charge! said they,
Will pierce the centre of the foe!
He thought: If we should run away,
Our lives would still be safe, I trow.

He saw the hostile force drawn out
Upon the broad embattled field,
And thought: The easiest way, no doubt,
And safest, too, would be to yield,

Horse, foot, artillery, supplies
And all his army's strength and pride,
He yielded: then, to his surprise,
He quietly laid down and died.

But with his latest, feeble breath;
These noble words the warrior said:
Be merciful to me in death,
And do not kick the patient dead!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOWING OATS IN FEBRUARY.—There is an article flying round among the agricultural press on the subject of sowing oats in February, and recommending it. We should suppose, avoiding all the "argument" about the matter, that everything would depend on the weather. February is one of the most "uncertain months of the year, and where there may be one chance of putting in the crop of oats there would be about a dozen Februarys where there wouldn't be such a chance. We might almost as well expect snow in July as to expect to sow oats in February. Where is the use therefore, of bothering about a matter which is next to a myth? March is a very different month, Generally the frost is gone, and in the latter part the ground can be worked and the crop put in as it ought to be by every good farmer. This is early enough. Damp or moist weather affects oats less than any grain on account of it being well protected by the pericarp.

THINK ABOUT THE GARDEN NOW.—How often have we suggested to those having sufficient ground for garden, and especially farmers, to pay increased attention to this important appendage of family comfort. Farmers, as a rule, are entirely too careless about their gardens, their whole minds being placed upon their field crops, stock, &c. The women would in most cases be competent and gladly willing to take charge of a large portion of the labor necessary to the proper cultivation of the garden, if the men would prepare the ground to their hands. Indeed, it is a fact that those who pursue the cultivation of the soil as their business, rarely enjoy garden products in perfection, just because they appear to insist upon the error that they don't pay. Now is the time to think about how the garden can be enlarged and the number and quantity of the crops increased. The stuff can also be got ready for the additional fence, and the fence itself erected as soon as the weather will permit.

The little hot beds in which to raise your tomato, cabbage plants and egg plants should now be repaired and got ready for sowing the seed as soon as the time arrives and that will be from the 20th to the end of this month. One thing must be remembered, that there should be no sparing of the underlaying stratum of horse manure in preparing the beds.

GROWING THE OSIER WILLOW.—A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* writes that he has been growing the osier willow for market for the past twenty years, and believes that he understands the business. In the first place, says he, in order to grow osiers successfully, a deep, rich soil is indispensable. The ground should also be moist, and low, but not too wet. The deep, moist, black lands are good, but the "made lands" are the best. What I mean by made lands are lands made by soil deposited by the overflow of rivers or streams. These soils are the natural home of the willow. The land should be broken up as deeply as possible (say ten inches) as late in the fall as the weather will permit it, and thoroughly harrowed before freezing commences. Planting should commence as soon in the spring as the frost is out of the ground, and the ground still soft. The slips should be already prepared. i. e., cut about ten inches long, tied up in bundles, with buds all one way, and either set in shallow water, covered with earth, or placed in the cellar till needed. In planting, I think it best to have a long cord, and stretch it across the plat, pushing the butt end of the willow slip into the ground alongside the cord. In this way the rows can be kept perfectly straight. After planting one row move the cord three feet and plant another row, and so on. The rows will thus be straight enough to be pressed into the ground without bending or breaking, and they should be set about ten inches apart in the rows.

As soon as the buds commence starting and the ground gets dry enough, cultivation should commence with hoe and cultivator, and such cultivation repeated through the season, often enough to beef down the weeds and keep the ground in good condition for the slips grow. The slips will probably grow from three to five feet high the first season. Some willow growers cut them off in the winter of the first year, so as to secure straight shoots the next season; but I think it better to let them grow two seasons before cutting; as the roots will be stronger, and the third year's crop (which should be the first market crop) will be better.

The cutting can be done at any time from the first of December until the buds start in the spring, when they should be cut close to the ground. After cutting, tie up in bundles and put into shocks, in order to keep the sun from the butts until they are hauled to the ditch, preparatory to peeling. The ditches should be made convenient to a spring or running brook, so that the water may be let into them at will; they should also be perfectly level at bottom, and not deeper than will contain about three inches of water. Forks or stakes should be driven in the ground on both sides of the ditch, opposite each other, and about four feet from the ground. The willow bundles should then be set in between these poles as thick as they can stand, and care taken that the butts are even, or some of them will be out of the water—the object being that the butts be immersed some two or three inches under water.

The peeling should commence as soon as the buds begin putting out, and be persisted in faithfully until all are done, which should not take more than a month, or six weeks at farthest. The willows, after being peeled, should be placed in the sun as soon as possible. If it should be a rainy day they should be tied up in bundles of seventy-five or one hundred pounds each, for shipment or hauling to market. Good land ought to produce about five thousand pounds of marketable willows to the acre, worth about four cents a pound. The profit of the crop, however, will depend pretty much on the cheapness of the labor employed—a quick-moving, handy fellow being cheaper at a dollar a day than a slow-motioned one at half the price.

CHEAP SPECIFIC FOR PEAR BLIGHT.—Mr. Addison Kelly, of Kelly's Island, sends us the following, which, if it proves a specific against that terrible scourge to pear growers, would entitle him to rank with the true benefactors of mankind, as the pear, were it not for the frequent inroads of the blight, would be the most delicious as well as the most productive, even more so than the apple, and easily transported if properly handled, it brings triple the price of apples, and always finds a ready market. Let us all try it, end all try pears again. We all want them, everybody wants them. This is his recipe,

Make a wash of coperes, two to three gallons of water, put in a little quick or slaked lime to color a little. Wash the body and large limbs as high as convenient, about first of June in this locality every year [middle of May here, as our seasons are earlier.—Ed.] If the tree or limbs are already diseased, cut off the diseased part as far as the wood is discolored, and hang a cloth moistened with the wash on the limbs cut. This is the worst place for pear blight I ever saw, whole orchards having been destroyed. I have never lost a tree thus treated, I began with trees with tops half dead, and have brought them to perfect health again. I have used it for ten years, and never lost a tree thus served. It appears to me to be a disease, probably animalculæ between bark and wood. I find an old corn broom convenient to apply the wash.—*Rural World.*

FARM NOTEL.

—For fruit trees, the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow successfully farm crops. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in a condition to bear these exposures, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and sub-soiling. You may search it in the usual manner, by turning under clover, applying harnpard manure, or vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

—Dr. Hellriege experimented with the different elements required in plant growth by putting clear sand into boxes, and then applying fertilizing matter, and found that the quantity of water applied had much to do with the growth of plants. In the sandy soil which he experimented with the largest yield of rye, wheat, oats and barley, was obtained when the soil held steadily ten or fifteen per cent. of its weight in water. On increasing this proportion the straw in some cases was heavier, but the grain was reduced in quantity.

—A good dairy cow, during ten years of usefulness, will produce skim milk enough to pay for her keep, and three thousand pounds of the best butter in the world into the bargain—butter several times the weight of a beef, animal.

—ONE of the first, if not the first agricultural instruments patented in the country, nearly 250 years ago, was for "an engine for the more speedy cutting of grass." The patentee was Joseph Jenks, Sen. a scythe manufacturer.

—France has agriculture schools for girls. One of them is near Rouen, said to have been begun with a capital of one franc by a sister of charity and two little discharged prison girls, and to be now worth $100,000. The school now contains over one hundred girls from six to eighteen years of age.

—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says that of everything he has tried for the cure of roup in fowls, the best is to take pulverized coperas and put a teaspoonful in three quarts of water and give it to them to drink. Should they not drink much in a day or two, mix it into cornmeal and feed to them.

—All scars made by pruning off large branches of trees should be painted or tarred, or otherwise protected from the rain. Many fruit trees become hollow, or fall into premature decay, from rain penetrating through pruning cuts.

—Thirty-five million pounds is the estimated average value of the honey product every year in this country. New York grocers are large owners in bee stands, which they put out on shares among the neighboring farmers.

—The fibrous roots of fruit and deciduous trees are believed to grow, even in a cold climate, long after the trees are bare of leaves, while many vegetable physiologists believe that they continue growing throughout the winter.

—Don't be afraid of feeding your laying hens during cold weather; more hens suffer from under-feeding than over-feeding. It takes a good deal of food to keep up animal heat, and provide the material for eggs.

—If milk, a few minutes after being drawn from the cow, be cooled with very cold rain water, it keeps fresh for a long time, and can be sent a long distance.

—German ivy grows freely from the slip, though a well-started plant may be bought of a florist for a mere trifle, saving much valuable time in raising.

—In trimming off branches they should be cut close to the trunk, so that no dead stumps will disfigure the tree, also that the bark may grow over.

—There is nothing that fowls will devour more greedily than raw bone if it is broken into bits. Mills that will crush bones can be had for a few dollars.

—A stock keeper reports curing many bad warts on cattle and horses, during several years, by application to each of "one good daub of tar."

—A correspondent writes: Last season I kept the striped bugs from my cucumbers by saturating ashes with kerosene and applying in the hill.

—John A. Shaw is empowered to sell St. Julien, provided anybody will give $50,000 for him.

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RELATION by marriage, never a strong tie, is, apparently, without any binding force whatever in politics. Don Cameron married a niece of John Sherman's, and is quite oblivious of the candidacy of the latter. Frye, of Maine, and Garcelon, are brothers-in-law who glare at one another politically; Wayne McVeagh, who has always endeavored to lead the hosts of reform against the Cameron machine in Philadelphia, married a daughter of Simon, and Senator Thurman's son-in-law, McCormick, is a dashing Republican.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Tilden Man Gives his Reasons for Uncle Sam's Nomination.

A Discussion of His Peculiar Qualifications for the Office.

PITTSBURGH, February 12 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

As it is the order of the day for some individuals to "air" their views on the coming Presidential election, as to candiates, permit an humble member of the great Democratic party to give his opinion through your valuable columns. First, allow me to state that I am for Tilden, first, last and always, for the following reasons viz.: First,—his entire capability and fitness. Second—for what he did for the party in 76 for the complete organization and triumphant victory; and Third—because he was cheated and defrauded of that victory. As to the first reason, no one, Republican or Democrat, but know his great ability as an executive officer, as was proven by his brilliant administration as Governor of New York; and further his great power and will to attack and destroy corrupt rings, as was also demonstrated in his destruction of the Canal Ring of the State of New York. His great competency, knowledge, and practical experience which so highly fit him for President can not be questioned. All concede it.

Now for the second reason. If the Democrats will only look back to 1875, they must confess that the future looked black and forbidding for them electing a President. They were rent in twain on the financial question Eastern Democracy were declaring for hard money, while the Western wing declared for soft money. Tilden was even denounced as having aided in the defeat of Allen for Governor of Ohio. Here were very serious discordant elements, each one declaring they would never yield to the other. But what was the fact when Mr. Tilden came to the front as leader and organizer? The chism was healed, the party was solidified, and from East to West, North to South, there was complete organization, and all went forward in solid phalanx and achieved one of the greatest political victories this country has over seen. To his brain is due the completeness of that election triumph, and had we had any other candidate in '76, an Electorial (fraud) Commission would not have been necessary, as the Rads would have carried enough of States to have elected Hayes without question. Mr. Tilden has claims on the party that no other man has, because the representatives of the party through *Cowardice*, stood by with folded arms and permitted him to be cheated out of his justly and legally earned rights. He thoroughly organized the party, gave it his time and money, gave it its true position, as embodying and advocating the advanced and progressive principles of the American people, and with them the party was victorious. With election by the people, the power passed out of his hands. He could go no further. It then became the duty of Congress to simply declare what the people had done and issue certificates of the election. Did they do it? Let history answer with shame to every American. In all that great majority of Democrats then in the House of Representatives, not one had the courage to rise in his place and say, "The American people require no Electorial Commission to settle who has been elected President. They have declared by a popular majority never before given to any candidate, of over a quarter of a million, and also by a good electoral majority, that Samuel J. Tilden is duly elected President of the United States, and we the Democracy, will see to it that the votes shall be counted as they have been for the last hundred years, and no menace or attempted fraud in States shall deter us from doing our duty."

If some bold and determined man had spoken in such a manner, think you the Republicans would have dared to make a stand? I think not. They would have quailed before the just indignation of the people. No man can advocate a fraud, and be very sanguine of success, especially when he knows it to be fraud, and none know better than the Republicans the enormity of their crime. We had no leader, and let it be said to the everlasting disgrace of the Democratic House of '76 that *they* permitted through *cowardice* the Radical *minority* to cheat and defraud them out of the great victory that Samuel J. Tilden had won and placed in *their* hands for confirmation. Let no man find fault with Tilden after what he did It is simply disgusting to hear some would be politician say "Tilden should have declared this and that" &c. &c. What nonsense to ask Tilden to do more. It was the *specific* business of Congressmen in official position to do the "declaring." After the election Mr. Tilden pursued the policy of a statesman and patriot, and our Democratic Congress pursued the policy of a coward.

Mr. Tilden is the only man to-day in the Democratic party whose ability towers above every other man's, as a great political leader and organizer. It has been well said that "he has no equal in America." What has been, and is the condition of the party since he was *forced* from its head? The answer is very short, *disorganization.* Outside of him not a *single man* has been able to hold the party together, and the history since '76 has only been one of blunders. Blunders on the finances, then on the Appropriation Bills, and now this Congress is about to start a fight among themselves. I make the prediction boldly that, if our would be leaders will take Mr. Tilden into their counsels, and ask him how to proceed and then follow his advice, he will place the party in the formidable position it had in '76 and we will have done with their everlasting splits, East and West.

It has been stated that the last election in New York proves that Mr. Tilden should be out of the canvass. In my judgment it proves the contrary, unless the Democracy of the United States want to get down on their knees to John Kelly and Tammany, and permit *them* to say to the whole country that Tilden shall not be nominated. John Kelly is only another name for *Republican.*

There is no man Republicans fear as much as they do Tilden, and by collusion with Kelly to defeat Robinson they thought to kill off Tilden and put him out of the Presidential race. Kelly's influence in the Presidential election will not be felt. He can then make no claims to Democracy and oppose their candidate, and will thus be forced to assume his true colors. There will be no convention so set him up as a candidate, so he will have no following. The fact of Kelly's opposition is the best reason for nominating Tilden. If there is one thing the American people love more than other, it is in common phrase, "fair play."

And this brings me to the last reason why Tilden should be nominated and re-elected. There never was a man more fairly elected, and no man more outrageously cheated and defrauded; not only he, but every man who voted for him, and now as a principle of simple right and honesty. we owe it to him, to ourselves, to the great principles of liberty and free institutions, to right the foul wrong that was enacted and carried out. *Without him as our candidate,* with what can we go to the people and ask their suffrage? We have allowed the Republicans to steal our birth-right on the finances and there is no principle to contend for on any other issue that now would be politic, or wise, so that without Tilden, like Othello our "occupation would be gone." But with Tilden the prestige is on our side.

We can say to the people, here is a man who was elected four years ago by the largest popular majority ever given in America, but by the secret preconcerted and fraudulent machinations and well devised schemes of the Shermans, Camerons, Chandlers, and Grant, he was cheated out of his legal office. Are you willing that a few men shall subvert the will of the people in this manner? Will you, because you are a Republican, sanction such an act? Do you love party, more than right and justice? If this foul stain is not obliterated by re-electing Mr. Tilden, not because he is a Democrat, is it not *probable* that no man can be declared elected unless he suits the select few, and agrees to do their bidding? Is this not the practical teaching? But I have done, and will wind up by saying, that without Tilden certain defeat stares us in the face. B.

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WASHINGTON SCANDAL.

Details of the Moral Crookedness of Sundry Congressmen.

Their Lady Proteges Holding Office in the Departments.

[Special to Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The scandal in which a number of Senators and Representatives have become deeply implicated by forming a sort of joint stock company, to facilitate their indulgence in the vices for which the capital is becoming somewhat noted, is attracting much attention here. For the past twelve days, the matter has been in the hands of the detective, whose services were called into the case by the Secretary of the Treasurer, the latter having been informed of the rumors in circulation in which it was stated that a number of the female employes in this department had been seen visiting the Congressional co-operative assignation house, accompanied by the lawmakers in question.

The police are extremely reticent as to the results of the investigation, and throughout the whole affair it has been patent that extraordinary exertions were being made to choke off all inquiry and hush the matter up.

The facts, however, thus far ascertained are substantially as follows: About a year ago, a Senator from one of the most noted Southern States formed a liason with a remarkably beautiful girl here, the connection being countenanced and encouraged by her mother. Following the usual custom of Congressional Lotharios, a position was secured for the young woman in the Treasury Department, where her peculiar conduct soon attracted the attention of her associates. By drafts upon the Senator's purse, the residence of the mother was furnished luxuriously, and soon a series of cosy wine suppers were inaugurated, which drew together a gay group of young girls, whose presence necessitated the Senator's calling in a few of his friends and associates from the Capitol.

Thus things went on, and the quiet neighbors were shocked by the sounds of midnight revelry, and the groceryman over the way puzzled over the problem of so many carriages standing from midnight till early dawn before the staid-looking house on H street. The young lady continued to present herself at her desk in the department until some weeks ago, when she suddenly, without warning, failed to put in an appearance. She was absent for some time, and upon her return her changed appearance, together with other circumstances, appeared to indicate that she had been the subject of malpractice. Ugly rumors were now in circulation, and to cut off further comment, the Senator secured the transfer of the frail damsel to the philosophic shades of the Smithsonian Institute, where, under an assumed name, her identity was hidden until a few days ago

Another Senator from the South brought here two beautiful young ladies, who were sisters, from his own State. Employment was secured for them in the Government service, and the trio were frequent visitors to the little house on H street. As soon as this scandal became the subject of general conversation, however, this Senator hastily bundled the two girls back to his native State, and cut loose from the late hours and wine suppers.

A rather aged member of the House from Tennessee was another to whom the H street house became exceedingly attractive. He plunged into the gaities with all the abandon of a lusty youth of twenty, and made fearful ravages upon his pocket for hack rides and bonbons.

Another formerly very prominent member of the House, whose term of service as a Representative expired with the Forty-fifth Congress, was also a frequent visitor, and became noted for the good looks and handsome toilettes of the fair ones who accompanied him to the H street reunions.

There were others who frequented the house more or less frequently, accompanied by female companions, but who now profess entire ignorance of the location and its surroundings.

The names of the women who frequented the house are not known, but among those who are known are some of highly respectable connections, whose families are stricken with shame and grief at the facts which have been developed.

The detectives are still working up the case, but it is extremely doubtful whether such notice will be taken of this disgraceful proceeding by the authorities as will result in making public the names of those concerned. Threats have been freely made against parties seeking to inquire into the matter, and several enterprising newspaper men who have attempted to investigate the business have found the tables turned and themselves pretty thoroughly investigated.

A REVIEW OF THE MORAL SITUATION AT THE CAPITAL.

[New York Star.]

The presence of immoral men in public life at Washington has always been a subject of comment. The recent statement in the *Evening Critic* that a well-known Southern Senator had accomplished the ruin of a young girl at an assignation house, which is the scene of frequent orgies of men in high station, was not therefore calculated to startle the public mind, except as it promised an exposure. It seems that a gentleman who holds a high position in one of the Departments was informed that a young lady friend had been seen going to a certain house on Eleventh street, which, except to the initiated, bore the reputation of being a boarding-house, one of the kind common in Washington. The official used means of his own to watch the place and learn if the story about his friend was true. In his search for information he learned much more than was of personal interest to himself. About the same time a week ago the police were given warning of the character of the house, but the police of Washington very seldom do anything which would inconvenience public men of influence.

The story is that a woman who knows the ways of the world has been acting as a procuress for the house, and through her acquaintance with several young lady clerks in the Department has been enabled to entice them to the place where, under the seductive influence of wine suppers, their ruin has been made possible. The prominent instance mentioned in the *Critic's* article is that of a young lady who was made the victim of a Southern Senator's desires. The Southern Senator alluded to has a very unsavory reputation in this regard for a few years past, and on one or two occasions, it is related, very narrowly missed what would have been not only an exposure, but bodily harm. He is a man who stands prominently before the country as a representative Southern man in politics, in this last case it is said that although the girl has made a confession to her friends, nothing of a public nature will be done, as it is thought no good can come of any such proceeding, but much harm to the young lady.

Hers is a story which is often heard in Washington. There are in the city many young women who come here to get office, and, being away from home influences, are the more easily led astray. The story as first published, that the procuress was employed in the Treasury Department, is found to be untrue on investigation. She is a woman who has been known by those well up in Washington secrets as a very dashing adventuress, beautiful and quick-witted. She is often seen about the Capitol, and knows how to turn a good point in the lobby. There are many of her kind, but not many, who hold their own so well as she does.

There is one gallery in the House which is daily occupied by these women, and in the ladies' reception room off from the floor of the House they are frequently to be seen with members, for whom they have sent in their cards. A young, handsome and rich member from the West recently told how he was approached by a pair of these women. Their cards were sent in, but he did not recognize the names. However, he went to the reception room, and there found a middle-aged woman, accompanied by a younger pretty-faced girl. The elder woman said that they had formerly lived in his district, a story which is of common usage; that she had held a place in one of the departments, but, losing that, she had been left helpless, &c. The girl, she said, was her daughter. She wanted help—something to do by which she could earn bread and meat for herself and her daughter. In vain the member protested that, being a Democrat, he had no influence in the Departments, and after many moving appeals the elder woman asked if he did not have some copying—some work at his rooms which her daughter could do. The daughter wiped tears from her eyes, and the mother, sobbing as if her heart would break, said that if it must come to the awful result the daughter would be a companion for him. The two acted their parts well, but the member being aware of the wiles of the reception room, withstood the appeal, and learned afterward that the two were sharpers, in fact, not related to each other at all. Incidents of this character, going to show the immorality surrounding public life in Washington could be told by the hour.

Governor Foster of Ohio, who probably more than any other man secured the defeat of the filibusters at the time of the Electoral count, told me one night during that exciting time of a case which shows how strong in their influences are the secret lives of men in official position. Two or three nights before the count was completed a Democrat who had been voting with the filibusters came to Foster and said he had a proposition to make. He said that he believed that Hayes would be counted in any way, but that he wanted to make something out of his vote. He was not re-elected to Congress and was going out of political life on the 4th of March, which was but a few days off. For a year he had been keeping a mistress in Washington. He could not take the woman home with him, and yet he did not want to go from here without leaving her provided for. If Foster would get her appointed to a good place in one of the Departments and guarantee that she should remain one year, he would change his voting and vote against the filibusters. Foster called a carriage, and in less than an hour returned with a commission for the woman, and the member, on the next roll call and thereafter, was found voting with those who were carrying out the decisions of the Electoral Commission.

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A VETERAN SOLDIER.

General Robert Patterson, a Host of Three Wars.

There was a Soldier's reunion in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the hosts of the occasion being Governor Hoyt and his staff. Among the guests was Gen. Robert Patterson, a hero of three wars and in response to a toast to "The Veteran Soldiers," he said among other things:

The memories of my associations for nearly seventy years with the army are of a most agreeable character, enjoying, as I have enjoyed the high honor of a delightful personal and intimate acquaintance with nearly all the senior officers of the army, and it is a just source of pride with me now, in my old days, to number among the friends of my youth such glorious spirits as Jackson, Gaines, Brown, Macomb, Ripley, Wood, Worth, Scott, Taylor, Brady, Riley, Miller, Jessup, Townson, Totten, Quitman, Shields and a host of others. For my old comrades of 1812 and 1846 what need I say? For those of 1812 Fort Erie, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and New Orleans speak for them. As to the war with Mexico, the progress of the American army was a continued series of brilliant victories, in flattering contrast with the operations of the renowned soldiers of France on the same field in after years. For the veterans of 1846 let the memories of Palo Alto Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerra Gordo, Puebla, Cherubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepee and the Garitas Belen and San Cosme speak for them. And in this connection let me not overlook the exceedingly handsome manner in which our navy landed my volunteer division at the siege of Vera Cruz. In less than fifteen minutes from the firing of the signal gun sixty-six hundred men were landed on a hostile shore in the face of the enemy and were in line of battle ready for action, and all without the slightest accident, not even the wetting of a single cartridge. I feel a debt of gratitude to the navy which I shall never forget.

"WILL IT BE SOON?"

The Question Which Alfonso's Assailant Asked On His Death-Sentence.

[Madrid Special of Wednesday.]

The Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance passed sentence yesterday on Otero, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, declaring that the facts proved in Court constituted the crime regicide, without any extenuating circumstances, and with aggravated premeditation, in a perfect state of cognizance and malice; also, that by the confession of the accused and the confession of witness Francisco Otero had been proved the responsible author of the crime; in consequence that Otero had incurred the penalty of death, with its accessories; wherefore the said Francisco Otero should suffer death by the garrotè ôr strangulation. This sentence was, according to Spanish usage, signified to the counsel for the defense, and the notary of the tribunal went with the counsel to the prison about 3 in the afternoon, and they were both conducted by the governor of the jail to the gallery where Otero is confined. He listened, standing and bare-headed, while the sentence was being read, and showed no emotion. Only after signing the sentence, he turned to the notary and asked him quietly. "Will it be soon?" He was told that the sentence could be appealed to the Court of Appeals at Madrid, to which the case and sentence will go this week."

Greenville Democratic Ticket.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

GREENVILLE, February 13.—The Democracy met last evening at Packard Hall and organized by calling Robert Sutton Johnson to the Chair with A. F. Henline for Secretary. The following ticket was nominated to be voted for next Tuesday:

For Burgess, W. Harvey Sheakley. Town Council, John R. Packard. School Director, Hon. James Sheakley. Justice of the Peace, William Buck. Auditor, Norton Tillotson. Borough Constable, James Wasser. Assessor, T. A. Mann. Second Ward Judge of Elections, Gardner Bond. Inspector, O. A. Carlin.

A. D. Gillespie, editor of the Greenville *Progress*, who has served as Burgess for several years, was solicited by the Democracy to accept the nomination but peremptorily declined.

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MR. DANIEL PIKE, a Maine wit and a Democrat, says irreverently: "Garcelon had been told times enough that he was a—fool, but he never would believe it untill he got a certificate from the Supreme Court."

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* favors an early State Convention of the Democracy, but the Lancaster *Intelligencer* objects, and says:

> We cannot agree with the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that there need be any haste about the calling of the Democratic State Convention. In this county it has been the well approved custom to not provide for a County Convention until there is a call for the State Convention; and, in our judgment, the proper time for the State Committee to meet to call a State Convention is immediately after the National Committee has fixed the time and place for the National Convention. The call for the State Committee to meet to call the State Convention should neither be hastened nor withheld in any factional or personal interest.

We do not see why there should be any difference of opinion on this subject among Democrats who desire the State Convention and the National delegates should represent the judgment of the party. The National Committee, next week, will issue the call, designating time and place for the meeting of the National Convention. The State Committee will be called at once and the time and place fixed for the State Convention.

We have very decided views on one point. That is, there should be no snap-judgment in the matter of electing delegates. If there is anything odious to the people of the State, especially in view of recent experience, it is the Cameron tatics of hastily summoning a State Convention so as to afford some sort of justification for the County Committees electing delegates. In the matter of Presidential preference we desire the freest and fullest consideration. The National Convention will not be called before the middle of June, and we do not see there is any necessity or propriety in holding a State Convention before the middle of May. This will afford ample time for the meeting of County Conventions to send delegates to the State Convention. It will not hurry the people, but give them time for the work they have to do. Already in this State, we understand over 100 delegates have been elected to the State Convention out of the 251 members. This includes forty-six from Philadelphia. Certainly this is premature. It ought to be the law of the party in the State, that no delegates should be eligible for membership of the State Convention elected prior to the call for such Convention, and we hope to see it adopted some day for the future government of the party.

—Another matter: It seems whenever the reporters of the Republican papers in this city, fail to find out what Democrats propose to do, they get up an imaginary plot and back it up with a lot of imaginary interviews, always with a "prominent Democrats," whose names are carefully kept in the back-ground. If the reporters would visit Mr. Hayes, Chairman of the county Committee, perhaps he might furnish them the information they appear to need. We have no secrets and cannot reveal any thing. But we can emphasize and repeat the opinion expressed above, that there should be no imitation of Republican tactics in this county—no thwarting of the will of the people by the snap judgment of a packed Committee. There should be county Conventions in every county to select delegates to the State Convention, where the people can fairly and fully express their opinions as to National delegates and candidates. Don Cameron forced an early State Convention—*a third of a year* in advance of the Chicago Convention—to give his set-up or doctored county Committees, as in Allegheny county, some sort of justification for electing delegates to the State Convention. He was afraid to trust the people. The Democracy will commit no such crime if The Post can prevent it. The political machinery of the organization will be set in motion next week throughout the country. Then will come District, County, and State Conventions. In our judgment there should be full time for consideration, for the National delegates will not be called on to perform their duties before the middle of June. If there are any gentlemen in the Democratic party who desire to "boss" things on the Cameron plan, and we have heard such a purpose attributed, our impression is they will be disappointed.

BAD ADVISERS.

We don't think it good policy in the matter of tariff protuction to uphold conceded abuses and wrongs to sustain a policy that has a strong support in the country. We mean by that the principle of Protection to American industry. Yet this seems to be the view of Congressman Bayne of this county, in a letter on the tariff, addressed to our Chamber of Commerce, in which he says:

> I learn that a proposition of compromise on steel rails has been made by the manufacturers. If so I think it was a mistake. If we yield an inch they will take an ell. I appreciate the fact, the railroads, or some of them, are co-operating with free traders in this attack, and of course they are formidable and influental.

So, according to the honorable Thomas, even if the steel rail manufacturers, reported to be dividing millions and unable to supply the demand for rails consequent on the extraordinary impetus to railroad building; even should these steel rail manufacturers conclude they can get along with less protection than twenty-eight dollars a ton, he would regret their efforts at compromise, and adhere to duties admitted to be extortionate.

We don't think this good policy. It is not protection but jobbery. The fathers of the American system had no such object in view. It will give the free traders or revenue reformers exactly the issue they want to go before the people on. No one who watches the course of public discussion in the West, can doubt there is a strongly growing sentiment—one that is becoming unanimous—in favor of reforming the tariff abuses Col. Bayne insists should be maintained, for the philosophical reason if "we yield an inch they will take an ell." The Congressman talks vaguely of an alliance between the sugar interests of Louisiana and the manufacturers of the North, but that is a shoe that will pinch in every household of this State, for it means a higher price for sugar. Besides has Colonel Bayne no appreciation of the increased political power of the West under the next census and the demands likely to follow? Does he proposes an alliance with the South as against the West? It is queer talk from a Republican Congressman, for they generally argue the growth of the West will crush the political power of the South. If the tariff men fight out their battle on the line proposed by Colonel Bayne they are likely to come to grief.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The Isthmus Canal project, under M. de Lesseps, appears to be driving ahead nothwithstanding the Monroe doctrine, and the reported purpose of the administration and Congress to enforce it against the canal project, as a scheme of French colonization. Dispatches received within a few days from the Isthmus report that the Canal Survey Commissioners, under the direction of M. Dirks, a noted European engineer, have presented a final report declaring—first, that a canal at the sea level, and therefore without locks, is entirely feasible; next that its construction will cost $168,000,000; and third that the time required to build it will be eight years. To avert the consequences of the great rain falls in that latitude and the consequent floods, which M. de Lesseps' opponents say will destroy his canal should it be constructed, the engineers report in favor of an artificial lake in the valley of the Chagres river, and a large dam with sluices, these reservoirs to hold more water than fell during the great freshet of last November, which was one of the most destructive on record, and tore up the Panama Railroad so that it took a month for repairs. These are the definite statements of competent engineers, and although disputed by other engineers of reputation, are entitled to great respect. M. de Lesseps will, we are told, issue a circular inviting American subscriptions for half the estimated cost of the canal, and fixing the tolls through the canal at three dollars a ton.

A THREAT THOUGHT OUT.

We hear a great deal of loose talk from thoughtless or brainless Third Term Republicans, that if Gen. Grant thinks he is elected he will take the office of President, and to do so, could easily summon a great army to obey his beck and nod. This would be a step towards civil war and imperialism and no mistake. The election of President is not to be determined by what General Grant thinks, but the votes are to be counted and the result declared in the manner pointed out by the Constitution and the laws. There will be no change in the method to meet General Grant's views, and he will no more be permitted to determine the question of his election than Mr. Tilden was in 1876.

Colonel Quay, a professional politician and jobber, generally on "the make," and Cameron's trusted confidential adviser, in a recent interview, took the ground that Grant, if a candidate, would constitute himself the judge of his own election and enforce his own claim to the office, if he thought himself elected, as he undoubtedly would. Few people who hear this sort of talk bother themselves to trace it out to its legitimate results should it cease to be talk, and "take the name of action." The New York *Nation*, which is anti-Grant, takes the trouble to do this, and we quote from it a lengthy article which merits careful perusal. Says the *Nation* of last week:

[The Nation of February 12.]

> The role which General Grant's chief supporters have marked out for him was described by Colonel Quay, one of Mr. Cameron's henchmen, before the Pennsylvania Convention met, in terms with which we have been made very familiar during the last year. "If he knew he was elected by the people he would take the office in spite of Democratic counting-out schemes."
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> We think it safe to assert that of the thousands who use this language probably not one dozen have thought out the idea it contains—that is, pictured to themselves in detail the way in which it would work in practice and the results it would have. The counting of the electoral vote after the Presidential election is now lodged by law and precedent in the two Houses of Congress, through a procedure framed by themselves. Next year Congress will perform this duty as usual. There is under the Constitution no appeal from its decision in any particular case. It may exclude votes which some may think ought not to have been excluded, and count votes which many think ought to have been excluded, but no mode is provided for altering the result thus reached. If Congress grossly and plainly abuses its power it exposes itself to punishment at the polls at the next election, but to no other punishment. The theory on which the American Government rests is that this punishment will be, on the whole, found sufficient, even where members of Congress are *en masse* grossly wanting in conscientious patriotism, but that at all events it must in all cases be tried thoroughly before any other measures are resorted to.
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> Now, what General Grant's supporters propose is, in fact, that in case he—one of the candidates—should not be satisfied with the decision of Congress, he should count the votes himself, admitting such as he thought entitled to admission, and rejecting all others, and that if the result thus reached satisfied him he was elected, he should take possession of the White House with an armed force, and should set the majority in both Houses of Congress at defiance, and begin the discharge of executive functions. There are probably not many of them who like to see the plan set down in this way in black and white beforehand, but there is no denying the correctness of this description of it. This is what is meant, and the only thing that can be meant, by choosing a military man for the Presidency because if elected (in his own opinion) "he will see that he gets the place." In plain English, it means *revolution*. It means the introduction into the Government of the practice of having each candidate pass on his own claims to the Presidency, and then fight in order to assert them. It means that we have reached a stage in our politics in which strategical skill and military courage are our best qualifications for our chief officer, as they were for the Kings of the Huns, Visigoths, and Lombards.
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> Let us now carry the process one step further. Suppose General Grant were to declare that he was not satisfied with the Congressional count, that he had been elected, and then, with the aid of his armed followers, to install himself in the White House, and the majority in Congress were either sufficiently overawed by the force at his disposal or sufficiently appalled by the prospect of civil war, to submit and accept him as the President. The moral pressure on them to do so, especially from the moneyed interest of the country, would probably be very powerful. They would remain, however, in a very exasperated state of mind. Their constituents, comprising a numerical majority, or at least half, of the American people, would feel that they had been the victims of a monstrous outrage. They would resolve that the same trick should not be played on them again, and that their candidate at the next election should not be a timid, elderly civilian like Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Seymour, or Mr. Hendricks, but a military man also, who would likewise do his own counting, and that they would see that he had force enough at his disposal to make it good against all comers. The ensuing Presidential canvass would then become literally what it is now only metaphorically, a "campaign." It would consist, in the main, of the collection of arms and ammunition, and of the organization and discipline of troops, and of State legislation in preparation for an armed encounter. These preparations, too, would be carried on amidst the crumbling of the public credit and the suspension or rapid decline of every branch business, and the rapid transfer of timid capital to more settled regions. It is hardly necessary to say that in a game of this sort the man in possession would have many and great advantages. He would have on the army and the civil service the hold which actual authority always gives, and would have the open or secret support of that large class which always likes to be on what seems the winning side. To these and to the timid generally, it would become apparent long before his term expired that it would be madness to nominate anybody else to succeed him, that the public peace and safety required that he should stay in power as the only defence against anarchy, and that, in fact, he should use all the means at his disposal to secure his re-election under the forms of law, somehow. All "the best people" would insist on this—the ministers of the Methodist Church,* the most widely circulated newspapers, the great bankers and railroad men, and so on. Although it was deplorable, they would say, that the regular working of the Constitution should be interrupted and our country brought to shame before the world, the responsibility lay with the Democrats, who had for fifty years been an element of treason and disorder. In short, in one way or another, without any mention of "empire" or "Cæsarism" it would come about that the election of 1880 was probably be the last of the old regime, and that the Republic had provided itself with a Protector, who would see that the good men stayed in power.
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> General Grant has been tried as a civil administrator, and it is not disputed that his two terms were marked by great corruption at the seat of Government, by great violence and disorder at the South, and by the loss of fourteen States by the Republican party. Since he left office outrages at the South have diminished in number, and industry of ever kind has improved in that region. Scandals in the civil service, such as were revealed almost weekly in his day, have ceased; specie payments have been restored; the credit of the Government has been raised and used in lowering the interest on the public debt; the tide of emigration toward the country has again set in, and so has the flow of foreign capital towards American investments; and industry in all its branches has revived. In fact, peace and order reign in every direction; consequently General Grant can only be produced as a candidate in his capacity of a fighting military man. Nothing else can be claimed for him. He can, in short, only be produced with a view to some sort of violence or illegality. It may be, as we have said, that he will not allow himself to be turned to account in this way; but if he does, those who have not reached the conclusion that our politital system is a failure will see that his candidacy imposes on them a duty such as Americans have never before been called on to discharge towards any man.

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*A Methodist bishop, recently deceased, compared Grant's administration to the Transfiguration on the Mount in a prepared oration delivered last summer. Utterances almost as extravagant have emanated from other ministers of the same denomination.

A GOOD MAN DECEIVED.

Conkling's candidate for President some time ago was Senator Windom. Exactly for why has not been revealed, unless it was a case of mutual tickling. Yet Windom is no fool by any means, if it be a fact that he organized the exodus of blacks from North Carolina to Indiana. There is something Napoleonic in the movement, which indicates a grasp of thought and brain power of a phenomenal character. Indiana is a Democratic State, and notwithstanding this is the tail end of the Nineteenth Century and the Bible continnes to be read in Common Schools, remains persistently a Democratic stronghold. Windom and other smart Alecks thought the way to turn the scale was to import enough of black Republicans to outvote white Democrats, and credit the result to the advanced civilization of the age. But it don't work. It is a disastrous failure. A large number have died of want and exposure, and the balance are beggared and bent on getting home. The fact is that the humane Windom was cruelly deceived by the North Carolina Africans. It appears by the testimony it was only "buck negroes of a voting age," that he desired to help to Indiana and a purer civilization. But the colored man and brother had his domestic attachments, and he wrung in on the exodus managers Dinahs and Pomps and Petes without number, so that when the Republican consignments were unloaded in Indiana, there were half a dozen women and children to every qualified "voting buck." This made the exodus more costly than had been calculated on, so brother Windom dropped the business, leaving his dupes to die of starvation and fill paupers' graves or beg their way back to North Carolina. This was in the nature of a judgment for the deception practiced. Their amiable, but in this instance inexcusable domestic attachments, have been gratified to the extent of sending whole families to paupers' graves. Thirty died in Indianapolis in four weeks, and were buried by the authorities of that good Republican city dirt cheap. The undertaker's bill was $4 15 a head. Still Brother Windom adheres to the opinion the exodus would have been a great success but for the unjustifiable "kin-folk" loves of the "voting bucks," which is an expressive if not elegant classification of the intelligent African fleeing from persecutions, coined by one of the exodus managers.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Chicago papers are devoting their energies to getting the tariff off paper, and are making a most effective canvass.

The Washington politicians and speculators are pushing the scheme to hold the Democratic National Convention at the Capital. It is the most insane idea on the subject yet suggested.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls the attention of Messrs. Thurman, Bayard and Hendricks to the fact that "Mr. Tilden is in exqusite health." He will be married again this week, we suppose, and lunch off of two or three wrecked railroads. Wonderful man, Tilden, but so inconvenient to many people.

Conkling's power in New York is greater than Cameron's in Pennsylvania. It is the same kind of a machine but with more brains. Grant is sweeping the State, with Conkling as engineer, who is making his contests in the district Conventions. The Utica State Convention next week will be solid for a Third Term.

Armstrong county has declared for Tilden, and elected Hon. E. D. Graef and Dr. R. P. Marshall as Representative, and Calvin Reyburn Senatorial delegates to the State Convention. E. D. Graff was recommended as a delegate to the National Convention. The delegates were instructed for Tilden for President.

If there was no fraud in 1876, and Tilden was fairly beaten by the popular and electoral vote, he might be set aside as others have been because he was unable to win; but as he demonstrated that he could carry a majority of the popular and electoral votes it is not a good reason why he should be put away and some untried man selected.

The indications are that the Riot bill lobbyists are arranging for another postponement of their trials at Harrisburg. This time the key of the jury box has been reported in wrong hands. These cases have reached a point that it is no longer the indicted parties who are on trial, but the judiciary and Court machinery of Dauphin county.

The Democrats did remarkably well on Tuesday, at the elections in Reading and Lancaster. In the latter city a most excellent officer, Mayor MacGonigle, has been re-elected by 700 majority, and in Reading the Democrats secured control of both branches of the City Council. The Democrats also elected their Mayor in Allentown and Wilkesbarre.

The National Banks and syndicates in New York are organizing a Sherman boom, but it seems rather late in the day. The President of Sherman's pet First National, telegraphed the Committee:—"Go on; I am with you; assess me as much as you please." John's bread cast on the banking waters, is returning and *not* after many days, but with business like promptness.

If Blaine wants to get ahead of Grant he must declare that if he is nominated, he will be inaugurated whether he is elected or not. This rather smoothes the way in advance, and prevents betting, but it would encourage the formation of military organizations and stimulate a martial spirit on the part of the majority, who might get it into their heads that once was enough of that kind of a game.

John Cessna of Bedford county, has been made Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in place of the tremendous Hooten of Chester, whose invention of the gag bearing his name, depriving Committees of the right to make minority reports, marked a big step in political parliamentary law. There may be meaner men in the State and more desperate, tricky and unscrupulous partizans than John Cessna, but time has not developed them. In the days of its power and patronage, Cessna was a leader of the Democracy, and if there was any dirty work to be done it was relegated to him. No one has now or ever had confidence in him in either party, but he has his uses.

The Czar of Russia and the Imperial family had a time of it, and a close call the other day from dynamite, which exploded at the moment they were expected to dine. Some accidental delay saved their lives, but killed five soldiers and wounded thirty-five. It is bad enough to be shot at in the streets, but to have the household composed of murderers is not a soothing reflection. Siberia will gain largely in population and executions be abundant after this last episode. The Nihilists claim they will yet kill the Emperor, which is not at all unlikely, but what good it will do them is not apparent.

We invite the attention of the *Gazette* to the fact that General Henderson of Illinois, a leading Republican Congressman, has introduced a bill slashing the tariff on iron and steel in the most sweeping manner. It cuts down the duties from twenty to eighty per cent. The bill has gone to the Committee on Ways and Means. We don't suppose that it will be passed, or that it was introduced with that expectation, but simply to show General Henderson's Republican constituents that he is sound on "free trade." Yet we do not look on this bill as so injurious to the principle of protection as Colonel Bayne's idea, that excessive duties, which the manufacturers are willing should be modified, should be retained just to show people what we can do.

The Refunding Bill agreed on by the House Committee of Ways and Means will probably pass Congress without much discussion, as there appears to be no difference of opinion on it. The bonds to be redeemed are as follows:

Six per cent., December, 1880	$ 18,415,000
Six per cent., July 1, 1881	255,216,350
Five per cent., May 1, 1881	508,440,350
Total	$782,071,700

This amount is to be met, under the pending bill, by the issuance of two hundred million dollars of certificates, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and redeemable in one, two, three, four and five years. They are to be paid as they fall due from the surplus revenues of the Government. The bulk of the debt falling due this year and next is to be redeemed in 3½ per cent. twenty-forty bonds. The bill requires the National Banks to take 3½ per cent. bonds to be deposited as security for their circulation. This will require about $350,000,000.

The New York *Sun* discussing the politics of that State in a very candid way, makes this point:

> We are unable to perceive why, when a party is rent by divisions and factions, one division should be expected to soar aloft on so much higher principles than are openly professed by another division: nor why the majority should be expected to be more amiable, more forbearing, more yielding than the minority.

This has reference to the assumption in some quarters that, while the Kelly bolters are justified in their program of any thing to defeat Tilden either for nomination or election, yet the Democratic party of the State will go docilely to the polls and vote for the candidate determined by Kelly. Certainly he determines the candidate if his threat to bolt defeats a nomination otherwise certain. As we have pointed out this is a very important consideration. One man is as capable of thinking it out as another. In politics we have never heard it was the rule if you get a blow on one cheek to turn the other. The general practice is an unscriptural and very human blow on the other cheek of the other fellow.

The Lesseps Canal Route.

M. de Lesseps is expected in New York from the Isthmus next week.

The route of his proposed canal across the Isthmus is more or less that of the Panama Railroad. The proposed canal starts from Limon Bay at a depth of about 25 feet and a little north from the island of Manaznillo, by which it will be protected from the violent northeastern winds prevailing there principally during the dry season. A great dock and pier are to be built and will add to the safety of the port. On the Pacific side the canal debouches far into the bay of Panama at a proper depth. The total length of the canal will be 45.5 miles including the two extreme ends under the sea. The depth of water is fixed at 27.88 feet.

The country through which the first few miles of the canal will cross, on the Atlantic side, is very low. Its formation is of debris of corals and shells. The canal takes up the old bed of the Chagres, and after leaving the river at Matachin, 23 miles from the Atlantic, where the heighth above the sea level is only 71 feet, it rises in the next seven miles to 286. From this point down to the Pacific level the descent is 253 feet in rather less than four miles. As M. de Lesseps is bound to have a sea-level canal it will be seen that either a tunnel or a great cut will have to be made through the mountain. His idea now is to make a deep cut. The rock in the mountain is doleritic, but it is said by late experiments not to be too hard.

One of the greatest difficulties in the construction of this canal will be the handling of the River Chagres, which, by its sudden rising, sometimes reaching forty three feet in twenty-four hours, would certainly injure the canal if not held back or diverted in some way. M. de Lesseps' engineers propose to retain the River Cruces, near Matachin, by building a great dam between Cerro Pelado and Cerro de Matachin, two conic hills, and then let the water of the vast artificial lake thus formed above be thrown out slowly by means of sluices. At the same time a new channel is to be constructed out of the present river north of the canal line, and it is believed that this channel and the dam will afford ample means of egress to the freshets in the upper Chagres.

Blossoming a Desert.

Senator Hill of Colorado comes forward with a scheme to make glad the waste places in the United States and to cause the Great American Desert to blossom as the rose. He figures that there are west of the Mississippi 900,000,000 acres of arid land, practically barren in its natural state and only about three per cent. of it capable of being reclaimed by irrigation from the available rivers and streams. These lands are situated in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. They include about two-thirds of the entire public lands of the United States. Of it about 200,000,000 is said to be mountainous and incapable of cultivation. An equal amount would include the so-called "bad lands," consisting of lava beds without soil or vegetation, and the desert plains of drifting sand. The remaining 500,000,000 acres Senator Hill thinks can be reclaimed by the extensive boring of artesian wells, and thus obtaining supplies of water for irrigation. He asks an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of experimenting on these lands. He is confidant that its success will be so marked that immigrants will proceed to pre-empt these lands and bore for themselves. By this means, he affirms, an area eight times in extent of that of New York and Pennsylvania combined can be brought under profitable cultivation.

Artesian wells are extensively used in many parts of California. They are exceedingly useful in the dry season everywhere, and have proved indispensable in those sections where the annual rainfall is light. But that a sufficient supply can be obtained in this way to water an area equal to three States the size of Texas, the greater portion of which, too, lies on the most elevated portion of the continent, hardly seems a reasonable expectation.

Losses by Fire.

[Insurance Chronicle.]

The losses by fire in the United States during 1879 were $77,703,700. They exceed by many millions of dollars similar losses during 1878, '77 and '76, and fall short by less than $400,000 of the losses recorded in 1875, notwithstanding that in the month of October of that year Virginia City, Nev., was visited by a great conflagration that destroyed over $6,000,000 worth of property. The losses to insurance companies last year were in excess of those of any of the four previous years. These losses amounted in 1875 to $39,325,400; in 1876, to $34,374,500; in 1877, to $39,398,900; in 1878, to $36,575,900; and in 1879, to $44,464,700.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3 00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed. 8

PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

Responses to The Post Circular on Democratic Presidential Preferences.

A Glimpse of Pennsylvania Democratic Sentiment.

Tilden the General Favorite, Seymour Next, and Then Bayard or Thurman.

[Some days ago we sent a circular to leading Democrats of the State, mainly chairmen and members of the County Committees, asking for information as to the views of the prominent and active Democrats of their localities, as well as the general sentiment of the masses of the party, on the Democratic Presidential nomination. The circular expressly stated the purpose was to gather accurate information, and was not to promote the aspirations of any candidate or the wishes of any section of the party or party leaders. We will publish the responses as received, and annex a few that came by yesterday's mails.—Eds Post.]

VIEWS OF LEADING DEMOCRATS OF MERCER COUNTY.

Greenville, Pa., February 16, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In compliance with the requests contained in your circular I have interviewed such active and earnest Democrats of this county, as I have been able to meet, on the Presidential question, and give below a summary of their views:

Hon. James Sheakley, ex-Member of Congress—"The masses are for Tilden and want an opportunity to show their disapprobation of the great fraud by which he was cheated out of the Presidency."

Louis Billig, Farmer, West Salem—"The principle involved points directly to Tilden. The cry everywhere among the people who do the voting is for the 'old ticket.'"

R. S. Johnston, Furniture Merchant—"I am heartily in favor of Seymour. He is an able statesman of unsullied character."

David Emory, Tax Collector—"I favor Senator Bayard. I consider him our greatest statesman and a life-long Democrat."

James J. Hunter, Furniture—"Put me down for George B. McClellan."

O. A. Carlin, Agent United States Express Company—"For the nominee of the Democratic National Convention at all times and under all circumstances. H. B. Payne of Cleveland, for Vice President."

Dr. W. B. Hottle—"I am for Samuel J. Tilden, as he was elected last time."

Nathan Block, Restaurant—"A million of votes for Horatio Seymour if I could command them. There are no black spots on him."

George Snyder, Mechanic—"Tilden, or any Democrat to carry New York."

W. R. Fessler, Merchant Tailor—"Hon. A. G. Thurman. He can carry Ohio."

Wm. P. Hanna, J. P.—"I go in for the same man we elected before. I remember all about 1828, and want the Jackson campaign over again."

L. Kuder, Attorney at Law—"If alive put Samuel J. Tilden on the ticket. He will reunite the party and again win the race."

E. E. Miller, ex-Justice—"Tilden is my choice. He was elected before and is a necessity now."

W. J. Lohr, Hardware—"We can elect any Democrat but Tilden. I favor Senator Bayard and hard money."

A. D. Gillespie, Editor Greenville *Progress*—"Horatio Seymour or any statesman of unquestionable honesty, integrity and firmness."

Aaron Wagner, Merchant—"I am for Tilden first and last."

Reuben Beachler, Assessor—"I am for Tilden. Was elected once and will be again and inaugurated."

C. E. Price, Jeweler—"Tilden is my first and Seymour second choice."

W. F. C. Cypher, Clerk—"Put me down for Tilden. He was elected before and is strongest with the people."

John P. Derr, ex-County Commissioner—"For Tilden as a matter of right. Seymour for strength."

John Bacher, Clothing Merchant—"I am for Hancock. He is a good man, a good Democrat and don't hunt the office."

F. H. Gaiser, Dry Goods—"Tilden is my choice. The Republican abuse makes him strong."

A. F. Henlin, Attorney at Law—"I have always been a Tilden man and am yet, but Horatio Seymour would be easiest to elect."

N. C. Packard, Hotel—"My voice and vote is still for Tilden."

Simon Downer, Tobacconist—"I am for the man who can carry the State of New York."

W. H. Richardson, Yardmaster, S. & A. R. R.—"I am for Tilden, as he was cheated out of it last time."

Wm. Buck, J. P.—"Seymour first choice. He is the greatest statesman in America."

W. F. Harpst, Printer—"The nominee."

N. E. Tillotson, Dry Goods Merchant—"Horatio Seymour. Is an honest man and would fill the office with great ability."

Prescott Packard—"Tilden should make the run again. Everybody knows he was cheated out of the office."

Gardner Bond, Tanner—"S. J. Tilden against the world. He was elected and cheated out of the office. He is a man of unblemished character and unquestioned ability."

W. A. Deitendorfer, Merchant—"I am still sticking to Tilden, and regard him as the one available man."

W. H. Sheakley, Attorney at Law—"Horatio Seymour is my first choice, because he is a great statesman and every way qualified for the office, and could carry New York."

E. P. Gillespie, Attorney at Law—"Horatio Seymour is my first choice, with Senator Wallace as a likely dark horse."

H. K. Reiss—"I am for Seymour. I believe he can carry New York and Tilden cannot."

Wm. Taft, Lumber Merchant—"Seymour is my choice by all odds."

Samuel West, Grocer—"We can certainly elect Seymour and he should be our candidate."

Ben. Henline, Clothing Merchant—"Bayard because I believe he has superior strength."

F. R. Maish, Hat and Cap Merchant—"For Seymour. He is available and could be elected without a doubt. Hancock second."

M. Hammill, Grocer—"Tilden is my choice. No other nomination will satisfy the Democratic masses."

J. R. Packard, Iron Merchant—"Tilden, Hendricks and St. Louis; nominate the old ticket, and the people will elect it. Likewise inaugurate."

Rev. F. Pilgrim—"The tide is surely in favor of Tilden. The sentiment that he was defrauded is deep seated among the people."

John Artheholt, Crockery Merchant.—"I have just returned from New York and find a warm feeling there for Tilden. Give us the old ticket."

W. O. Tillotson, Dry Goods Merchant.—"Tilden was elected President and I propose to stand by him."

Among the people who do the voting of the Democratic party in the country, round about, they are nearly unanimous for Tilden. Their verdict was made up three years ago and we expect our Convention to place Tilden again as the standard bearer in 1880. G. V.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

New Castle, February 14, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In answer to your inquiry in regard to sentiment of Democrats in this county on the Presidential nomination, would say that during the past two weeks I have asked the question of Democrats from every township, and the answer I received from four-fifths was a desire to have Tilden and Hendricks nominated, believing it to be the ticket which would win without a platform, create more enthusiasm and bring out more Democrats throughout the whole country than any other that could be nominated. Yours, &c., W.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Meadville, February 15, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

All the candidates mentioned in your circular have friends in this county, Tilden the most and Bayard the fewest supporters. Either, if nominated, will loose some Democratic votes. If Grant is the nominee of the Republicans, Bayard would get some Republican support; but would loose more Democrats. No candidate mentioned inspires as much enthusiasm as the name of Seymour. The majority, if not all the delegates to our State Convention are for Tilden. In my judgment we should present the name of some new man.

Very respectfully yours, W. R. B.

MONROE COUNTY.

Stroudsburg, February 14, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The result of my intercourse with the people of this county seems to be about this: A large majority favor Tilden, on the following reasons: 1st. They know of no other man more available. 2d. They look upon him as a sort of political martyr and think the "eternal fitness of things" would be consulted in his renomination.

When you come down to the politicians, however,—those who control conventions and give shape to political movements, and look only to what is expedient and politic, they are opposed to Tilden. They say his income tax record, his connection with the cipher dispatches, his quarrel with Field, his want of decision and firmness in the electoral crisis of 1876–7, unfit him for the candidacy.

My own preference—which is a matter of small concern—is for Bayard or Thurman. I know there are valid objections to both, but to my mind they come nearer the ideal Democratic standard than any others whose claims have been presented to the public. However, our democracy will support any of the names above mentioned if put in nomination, and therefore they object to having their names published for fear of doing an injury to some of the candidates. But the above statement I think fairly presents the political feeling in this county at the present time.

Very truly yours, John B. Storm.

The Unit Law in 1876 and 1880.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* of the 12th contains an interview with Mr. C. L. Magee of that city in which he announces that the unit rule is to been forced in Chicago. His words are:

> We shall have a different man for Chairman in Chicago from Mr. McPherson. It will be a man who will not be so ready to go back on his own record. The unit rule will be maintained there. No matter how many kickers there may be in the delegation, and there will be but one or two, if any, every time there is a vote taken, the fifty-eight votes of Pennsylvania will be cast solidly one way or the other, just as the majority of the delegation may decide in caucus.

This crack of the whip will be pleasant reading for those delegates who were chosen by the people of their districts prior to the meeting of the State Convention and who are under special instructions by their constituents, and for those other delegates, if any, who may be instructed by their immediate constituents between this date and the meeting of the National Convention. Now, to this arrangement indicated by Mr. Magee there must be two parties. *First*, The Pennsylvania delegates must themselves insist upon the enforcement of the unit rule. *Second*, The National Convention must likewise insist upon it. And before doing this it must reverse all previous action of National Conventions on the subject since 1860 to this time. The unit rule was not always as popular in Pittsbugh as it appears to be to-day, for Mr. Brown of that city broke it in 1868 as against Curtin's candidacy, the present Senator Cameron then participating in that policy. But as times and interests change, many men are apt to change with them.

A Few Words to Those Afflicted With Hernia.

The prevalent belief that this infirmity is incurable has added very materially to its increase and spread amongst all sorts of people. It has, it would seem, taken possession of the mind of nearly every one who has the disease, and all the argument one can use to do away with that belief is of no avail. The common opinion that rupture and hernia are the same, is another great error; and is conceived in a want of knowledge of the parts which are involved in its production; if space would permit, I would like to discuss and explain the difference, but it would be entirely too long for a newspaper article. Those who have been misled in this regard, can easily correct themselves by calling at my office. The number of ruptures under which people suffer from year to year has thrown into the market trusses of every sort and variety, each one promising some particular merit, *per se.* That there is a difference in trusses, and that different kinds have each a more or less adaptation to each case can be readily admitted, but an inferior truss in the hands of a skillful chirurgeon would be more likely to retain and cure a hernia, than a better one applied by an uninformed person; just like a good chirographer would make better work with a bad pen, than an inferior one would with a good one. What I mean to say is, that it depends as much, or more, on the proper adjustment, as it does on the kind of appliance used. Not that I would advise the application of cheap or inferior trusses; for whoever has money, can buy any of those with which a too prolific market abounds. The treatment of hernia is of too serious a nature to admit of being trifled with; the sudden deaths which it causes, the disabling for life, its various and protean forms, makes it a study which, to render its management successful, can only be gained by long and attentive practical experience. Most people who have a hernia learn this at some time or other during their lives, but I would say to them, they can save valuable time and often life itself, by an observance of what is here written.

Dr. Keyser, 240 Penn avenue.

A Warning to Miracle Workers.

[From the Arizona Miner.]

We remember that, two years ago, five of the Pima tribe were converted to the Mormon faith by Brother Jones of Jonesville, and were taught to believe that any miraculous cure could be effected by the "laying on of hands." At the time in question the small-pox was raging in the Pima tribe living on Salt River, and these poor dupes concluded to turn physicians and perform miraculous cures without drugs of any kind, after the rules laid down by Bishop Jones. They repaired to the Indian *rancharia* (village), put out their shingles, and began practice. After about half of the children had died of the fearful disease, the students of Jones's college having failed to perform a single cure, the old men of the tribe declared the doctors possessed of witchcraft, and ordered them to be killed, which order was carried out.

Halls' Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

&W

WASHINGTON.

Text of the Bill on Refunding the National Debt.

Canvass of the Senate Showing that the Porter Bill Cannot Pass.

Washington's Chances for Securing the Democratic Convention Waning.

REPORTED ROW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Information received from members of Congress from different sections of Pennsylvania where delegates were elected to the State Convention and instructed to vote for Blaine, shows that there is a determination not to abide by the action of the Convention to vote as a unit. Members of Congress from these districts have been informed that if an attempt is made to force them to carry out this program and cast their vote as a unit, they will appeal to the Convention and demand the right to vote as they see fit and as instructed by their County Conventions. They believe the Conventions will sustain them in this position. General Grant's friends here admit that if such a course is pursued it will very seriously militate against his chances for the nomination; that the gentlemen who are putting his name forward rely upon the united vote of the State of Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois to lead off with, and any break in the line will be a formidable impediment to the success of their plans. The friends of General Grant in New York City and other political centers in that State, write that there is open rebellion in many districts, and that the Blaine and Sherman men are hard at work endeavoring to utilize these dissensions and urge the malcontents to resist the domination of the party leaders and the enforcement of the unit rule.

ANTI-GRANT IDEAS.

The leading anti-Grant Republicans have been in correspondence one with another with a view to make an audacious effort to defeat Grant's nomination at Chicago. The plan suggested is to call a Convention at Boston in advance of the meeting of either the Republican or Democratic Convention, and nominate a ticket which they will support in case Grant is nominated. The talk is that they will indicate a disposition to support Bayard for President and Morrison of Illinois, for Vice President. The hope is that such a move will throw a damper on Grant's chances. If he is not nominated the nominee of the Chicago Convention is to receive their support. Such a movement the goody-goody schemers who are in it think will intimidate both Conventions.

FACILITATING LIQUOR SALES.

General complaint having been made to the Internal Revenue Bureau that on occasions of fairs, festivals and similar gatherings retail dealers in cigars, liquors and malt liquors have been compelled to take out an entire year's Internal Revenue license, a bill has been prepared to correct what is deemed an injustice. The bill contemplates the fixing of a license at so much per day. All such additional special taxes, which shall be fixed in proportion to the rate of the annual tax, shall be paid by stamps, as other special taxes are paid, which stamps shall specify the particular day or days for which the same are issued; but such stamps shall not be issued for more than ten days at one time; and in all cases of such sales at fairs or other public gatherings, the person making them shall be subject to all the provisions and requirements of the Internal Revenue laws, as to registering with the Collector of the District, keeping the special tax stamp conspicuously placed at the bar or place of sale, and all other provisions and requirements relating to the sale of the articles sold or offered for sale which are not manifestly inapplicable, and shall be subject to the fines, penalties, imprisonment and forfeitures provided by law for failure to comply therewith.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ONE.

The President has received a large number of letters calling his attention to violations of his famous Executive Order No. 1 by Federal office-holders, who are generally throughout the country participating in the canvass for the Republican nomination. Some of the sharpest of these letters have come from Chauncey Filley of Missouri, who was removed from the Postmastership of St. Louis because he persisted in violating that order by retaining his connection with the Republican Central Committee of his State. Mr. Filley has sent the President lists of officials who have been and are engaging in intrigues to secure delegates to Chicago who will vote for their favorite candidate, and he specifies acts which they have done which are clearly in opposition to the spirit and letter of the order. The attention of the President was called to this, but he said that he had not yet received any evidence that the officials named had neglected their official duties to carry on these intrigues; to which Mr. Filley's friends remarked that nobody ever accused Filley of neglecting his duties, and the time when he was removed for engaging in politics was when no nominations were to be made, and his disobedience was merely passive, while in the instance cited it was open and active. Virginia and North Carolina Republicans have also called the attention of the President to similar violations of his order in these States, and complain that the officeholders are endeavoring to thwart the will of the people, which was the evil his order was intended to correct. They ask the President to issue a proclamation or supplementary order, calling the attention of all Federal officials to the fact that the Executive order number one is still in force, and that violations of it will be punished by dismissal. Virginia and North Carolina Republicans claim that both States will send to Chicago Grant delegations if the order is enforced.

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

WASHINGTON, February 17. — The following is the text of the bill to facilitate the refunding of the National debt agreed upon by the Committee on Ways and means: "That all the existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four and a half per centum per annum, which may hereafter be redeemable. Provided, that in lieu of bonds authorized to be issued by act of July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt and acts amendatory thereto, and certificates authorized by the act of February 26, 1879, entitled an act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt; 'that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years and payable forty years from the date of issue and also notes to the amount of $200,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of three and one half per centum per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United Stated after two years and payable in ten years from the date of issue, but not more than $40,000,000 of said notes shall be redeemed in any one fiscal year and particular notes to be redeemed from time to time shall be determined by lot under such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

The bonds and notes shall be in all other respects of a like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt and acts amendatory thereto, provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the increase of the public debt."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the National debt, to exchange at not less than par any of the bonds or notes herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per centum per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of maturity, and interest for a like period on bonds or notes issued, but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, and bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be cancelled and destroyed.

SEC. 3. Authority to issue bonds and notes to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby granted.

SEC. 4. The act approved February 26, 1879, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit is hereby amended so as to continue and limit the amount of certificates to be issued to $50,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, and fixing the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at 3½ of one per centum per annum for one year, after which the interest shall cease and said certificates shall be convertible at the option of the holders when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof into coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, and whenever any of said certificates shall be converted into bonds the same shall be cancelled and destroyed, but the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion issue new certificates in place of those so converted up to the limit of $50,000,000 until the aggregate amount of bonds authorized by this act and of said certificates combined then outstanding shall equal the amount of bonds hereby authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to form a combination by which to procure said certificates of deposit authorized under this act, for the purpose of sale to others, or for acting as agents of others, and any person so offending shall be liable on conviction, to be fined $1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed one year. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable regulations in compliance with this act, providing that the expense for disposing of certificates and bonds authorized to be issued shall not exceed one quarter of one per centum. Provided that that said certificates shall not be sold at less than par.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of July, 1880, the 3½ per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act, shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation.

SEC. 6. This act shall be known as the Funding Act of 1880, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and grounds, at to-days meeting, postponed indefinitely the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Bliss of New York, tendering the use of the National Museum, on the Smithsonian grounds, to the National Democratic Executive Committee for the purpose of holding the National Democratic Convention therein. It appears that yesterday Prof. Baird, the President of the Smithsonian Institution, told the House Committee on Appropriations that if the building was to be granted for the uses of the Convention, the appropriation of 1881 would have to be anticipated. This adverse action of the committee does not at all deter the Washington committee from still urging the claims of this city. The District will now offer to the Convention the K Street Market, which has ample room for the Convention. To-day Colonel Len Harris and E. V. Roach of Cincinnati, arrived here as the *avant couriers* of the Cincinnati Committee appointed to urge the claims of Cincinnati. Both had an extended conference with Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

The friends of Fitz-John Porter made a canvass of the Senate, and came to the conclusion that the original bill, revoking the sentence of the court martial and restoring Porter to the army with a hundred thousand dollars or so back pay, could not pass. It was pronounced unconstitutional by several of the Democratic Senators, and these Senators declined to vote for it. After a conference with his friends, Senator Randolph decided that the only bill that could be passed was one merely authorizing the President at his discretion, to restore Porter to the army. Such a bill Senator Randolph introduced. It authorizes the President to appoint Porter a Colonel of infantry in the regular army, with commission to date from January, 1863, when he was dismissed, and gives him the pay and emoluments from that date until now. The President is also authorized, at his discretion, to place Porter upon the retired list. This bill can probably be passed, but some contend not until the paragraph be stricken out which gives him the pay of a Colonel for eighteen years, which will amount to nearly $60,000. The Republicans will fight it with a solid front.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations discussed the subject of deficiencies. Mr. Defrees, Congressional Printer, came before the committee and asked for a deficiency appropriation of $450,000, urging that the late extra session of Congress had necessitated a great amount of extra printing, for which no estimate could be made when the general estimates were submitted upon which the annual appropriation for public printing was made. Prof. Baird also appeared before the committee and asked an appropriation of $12,000 for the purpose of furnishing the fish-hatching steamer to be employed along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He also desired the Secretary of the Navy to have authority to detail an officer of the navy, and a sufficient number of seamen, to man the vessel. The committee has agreed upon the Indian deficiency appropriation of $135,000, and as soon as possible will recommend other appropriation bills for specific deficiencies which appear to be most urgent.

THE SHERMANITES.

Information from North Carolina is that the excitement over the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention is on the increase. The friends and agents of Secretary Sherman are working with a will to secure the district delegates. Two of the delegates at large, who were supposed to be for Sherman, have now declared for Grant. Mr. Sherman seems to have in some way enlisted the services in his behalf, of Bishop Hood, of the African Methodist Church, (who is probably the most influential colored preacher in the whole South) as shown in the Bishop's letter to his Charlotte brethren, published on Monday, urging them to depend on Sherman, and stating that "he promises to divide the offices equally between white and colored Republicans." As the colored preachers all over the South have the most unbounded influence with their flocks, Secretary Sherman shows that he knows what he is about.

A Touching Incident.

A young lady, whom we knew well, was fast hastening to a consumptive's grave. Her hollow cheeks and wan appearance indicated a speedy dissolution; large quantities of pus or matter were daily coughed up from the lungs, hectic fever and exhaustive night sweats were the fearful monitors of a speedy death. In this emergency Dr. Keyser's treatment was used, and, as if by magic, the whole system began to put on a new appearance; the eye resumed its lustre; the pale face was again illuminated with the glow of health; the cavities in the lungs began to heal; the fearful night sweats, which were gradually but surely sapping the fountains of life, were arrested, and now there is robust and vigorous health as the result of Dr. Keyser's lung cure and restorative treatment.

FOREIGN TIDINGS.

Further Particulars of the Attempt on the Czar's Life.

Conflicting Reports of the Distress in Ireland.

Free Trade Demonstration to be Held in Spain.

RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The following is the official account of the explosion in the winter palace: "At about 7 o'clock last evening an explosion occurred in the basement of the Imperial winter palace, under the principal guard-room, by which eight soldiers of the Finland regiment of the Guard, then on duty, were killed, and forty-five injured. The flooring of the guard-room and several gas-pipes were damaged. An official inquiry into the cause of the explosion is proceeding."

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The mine exploded last evening in the basement of the winter palace was filled with dynamite and gun cotton. The train can be traced to the cellar in the inner court, where a quantity of fuel was stored.

THE PLOT AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 18.—The various sovereigns have sent congratulations to the Czar on the escape of His Majesty and the Imperial family from the atrocious attempt on their lives in the winter palace. The London and Continental journals unite in expressing horror at the plot, in which it is generally believe some of the employes of the palace were concerned. No additional details of the affair have been received. Grand Duke Nicholas will leave Paris to-day for St. Petersburg.

THE ARMY OF INVASION.

BERLIN, February 18.—It is said that General Skobeloff will command the Russian main army of invasion, numbering 20,000 troops, marching from Tashkin across Bokhara to Merv, with a view of operating in the rear of the Turcomans, while two other armies, starting from Tchillistar and Krasnodosk respectively, will form a junction with him before the end of May.

A WOULD-BE-ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

PARIS, February 18.—A Russian was arrested yesterday in the Champs D'Elysees, charged with attempting the life of the Czar.

IRELAND'S MISERY.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE COUNTRY MORE HOPEFUL.

DUBLIN, February 18.—Accounts from the country the past few days have been more hopeful. There is much suffering but no starving, except in far off islands, to which relief is being sent without delay or stint. In parts of Donegal the want is great, but the Dublin Mansion House fund has been made promptly available. The agrarian agitation may be said to be completely at an end. Attempts to get up meetings of the sort recently held have all failed.

DISTRESS INCREASING AND FAMINE EXTENDING.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—A cable dispatch from Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, says the distress is increasing in some districts and the famine extending. Money is urgently required for food and seed.

SPAIN.

A FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD.

MADRID, February 18.—A great free trade meeting will be held on Sunday next, under the patronage of the principal Liberals. The West Indian members and Democratic leaders promised to attend to discuss the expediency of an active campaign in the Cortes in favor of free trade, reforms in the West Indies treaty of commerce with the United States, and colonial reciprocity.

There were heavy gales yesterday on the coasts of Galicia, Asturias and Biscay. Many fishing boats with their crews were lost, and several shipwrecks occurred.

AUSTRIA.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES REGARDING ITALY.

MILAN, February 18.—The *Perseveranza*, an influential Liberal and Monarchical journal, states the Austrian Government addressed the inquiry to Bismarck whether Germany would oppose Austria should she ever find it necessary to take measures hostile to Italy, and that the Chancellor replied Germany would not. The *Perseveranza* adds: "Austria took this step simply as a precaution, in view of possible future contingencies.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE disabled steamship State of Nevada has sailed again for New York.

THE law abolishing slavery in Cuba was promulgated yesterday in the *Official Gazette* of Madrid.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, American Minister to Madrid, will leave London for his post of duty in a few days.

A DISPATCH from Teheran says ten thousand Persian troops are about to proceed to Meschd, southwest of Mer.

GAMBETTA'S friends intend to push him as candidate for the vacancy in the French Academy. created by the death of Jules Favre.

AGENTS of the Russian Government are at London *en route* to the United States to investigate extensive conterfeiting of Russian roubles.

THE insurgent leaders, Mauano Forres and Maguel Ramos, have surrendered in the district of Bapoma, Cuba, with four field officers, five line officers and more than two hundred armed men.

THE extensive importations of American grain at Poti are exasperating to Odessa merchants, and an effort will be made to levy import duty which will amount to virtual prohibition.

AN engineer on the Austrian steamer Espero assaulted the Custom House officer discharging his duties on board the vessel, and the authorities of Larnaca, withhold the steamer's health papers until the engineer is surrendered.

BLOODY ENDING

Of a Boy's Flirtation With a Fascinating Young Married Woman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 16.—A fatal stabbing affray occurred yesterday afternoon in the village of Kennedy, Chautauqua county, N. Y., situate on the line of the Buffalo and Southwestern and Atlantic and Great Western railroads. The parties to the encounter were Frank Morse, aged eighteen years, and a married man named Charles Stratton, who, with his wife, occupied a portion of the residence of his uncle, C. L. Stratton, two miles south of the village. As usual, there was a woman in the case, and jealousy was the primary cause which led to the taking of a human life.

Mrs. Stratton had been to the village, and rode home with Morse, who had previously paid some attention to her, sufficient to arouse the green-eyed monster in the breast of her liege lord. Accepting her invitation, Morse accompanied her into the house, when Stratton was encountered in the dining room. As soon as they entered he flew into a rage, and abused his wife's escort in terms more forcible than polite, and they were returned with remarks steeped in venemous sarcasm. This fanned the flames of the husband's passion into a vigorous blaze, and finally blows were exchanged. Then they clinched, and a severe struggle ensued for the mastery. They fought from the dining room into a bed-room, and back again, whereupon Stratton drew a knife and plunged it into the breast of his adversary, who, with a cry of pain, relaxed his hold, gave a gasp, and fell to the floor a corpse, the blade of the weapon having penetrated the heart.

After momentarily gazing at his victim the murderer strode into an adjoining apartment, where he was subsequently found and placed under surveillance by some of the nearest neighbors, they having been attracted to the house by the agonizing screams of Mrs. Stratton as she crept into the house from the woodshed, whence she fled when the fight occurred, and beheld the dead body of Morse weltering in his gore. Stratton claims to have committed the deed in self-defense.

Morse was an orphan, and has been an inmate of the Church Home of this city, his name there being Elmer Franks. Twelve years ago he was adopted by Harry Morse of Kennedy, and he then changed his name. Mrs. Stratton is said to be a sister of Mrs. Emily Crosby, who was so mysteriously murdered at Ellington, Chautauqua county, in July, 1879, her husband being tried for the crime and acquitted.

CIVIL SERVICE ILLUSTRATED.

John Sherman's Method of Bulldozing Custom-House Employes.

NEW YORK, February 16.—It appears from recent disclosures that the employes in the Custom-House are not only allowed but expected to take part in politics. On Friday evening last John H. Harrison addressed notes to several officers, principally those who reside in the Seventeenth assembly district, and are known to be friends of Joel W. Mason, requesting them to meet him next morning in the office of Gen. G. W. Palmer, who is deputy collector in charge of the seventh or law division of the Custom House. Garrison stands on the list of Employes as "messenger," but his political activity has caused his promotion to the post of Assistant Special Agent, or detective in Gen. Palmer,s department. The officers to whom Garrison addressed his notes went to Gen. Palmer's office as requested, and were seen there by him separately. To each one Garrison addressed some significant questions as to his standing with regard to the Administration. If the person questioned replied in general terms that he was a Republican he was brought to the point with the direct question, "How he stood in regard to Sherman?" Part of the performance was an exhibition by Garrison of a list of names, that of the officer he was speaking to being one, opposite each of which was set the number of votes in his district which this person was supposed to control. In this way some of the officers spoken with learned for the first time that they controlled any votes but their own. But there was the list showing the very systematic if incorrect work on the part of Detective Garrison. Some of the officers subjected to inquisition, asked if it was a threat. "Oh, no," was the reply, "not at all, but should like to know how you stand." If the answer upon this point was not satisfactory they were requested to think the matter over, and it was hinted that probably in the course of a week they might change their opinions. The present week is time given them for reflection.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Father Kills His Family and Commits Suicide

HARRISBURG, PA., February 16.—A horrible tragedy has been revealed at Bainbridge, Lancaster county, about twenty-one miles east of this city. Last May Charles Lane came to Bainbridge from Maryland, in company with his wife and three children. After living there several weeks he and his family returned to Maryland. In November he made his appearance at Bainbridge again, stating that he had separated from his wife. On December 14th last Mrs. Lane, with the children, joined him, and they began housekeeping again. A neighbor became suspicious that something was wrong in the house, as none of the inmates had been seen for three or four days. An investigation was made on Saturday, with the following result:

The dead bodies of Lane and wife and two children, a little girl six years old, and a baby two months old, were found with their skulls crushed in, and a little boy four years old was unconscious when found. It is supposed he had been poisoned. His feet were frozen and had to be amputated. Mr. Lane is supposed to have murdered them and then took poison to kill himself, as he was found on the bed beside his family. It is supposed poverty was the cause of the murder and suicide, as there were no comforts whatever in the house and no food. The tragedy must have occurred on Monday morning, as persons were not seen around the house all day Thursday or since.

THE STANDARD CASES.

Further Action Toward the Settlement Taken at Clarion.

CLARION, PA., February 16.—This afternoon Judge Jenks in Court empanneled a jury in the conspiracy cases against the officers of the Standard Oil Company, United Pipe Lines and certain railroads. The action of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, where the motion of the defendants to remove the cases to that tribunal was withdrawn, brought them up on the record again in this county. The jury having been empanneled, District Attorney W. A. Hendersen moved for leave to enter a *nolle pros.* in the cases, giving as reasons that an agreement had been made which would be of more public advantage than could have been obtained by the prosecution of the cases. The Judge had already examined the contract between the parties to the suit, and approving, ordered the plea of the District Attorney to be entered in the cases. This closes the long continued litigation between the Oil Producers and the Standard Oil Company. A meeting of the Union is to be held at Titusville on Wednesday next, when the terms of the contract will be disclosed to the Producers. It is not likely that it will be given to the public.

◆

JOSEPH A. EVANS, at Clifton, N. B., thus writes to Mr. Fellows:—I believe, under kind Providence, that Mr. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter. The latter from Tubercular Consumption, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use."

Henry Ward Beecher Asks a Question!

On Sunday, January 11th last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached to a crowd. The text was from First Timothy, vi., 10—"For the love of money is the root of all evil." "Men may say what they please about despising money, but no rational man does despise it. The most rigorous saint to whom a million is left is quite willing to assume the stewardship of it. While dealing in stocks is as legitimate when stocks represent actual property as is the dealing in wool or the produce of the farm, yet gambling in stocks is not legitimate, and yet it takes place unblushingly, almost unrebukedly and increasingly. Why should not lotteries exist when churches are full of them, when cathedrals are opened filled with the most ingenious schemes, when church fairs are carried on with the most unblushing games of chance, when a regiment is swelling its funds by the most notorious of lotteries—what business have we to rise up in judgment?" The 118th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, March 9th. It is the chance of Education. For $2 you may receive $30,000. Address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person, No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. w&W

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Great Interest and Many Exciting Contests.

List of Successful Candidates in the Boroughs.

The politicians could yesterday figure with accuracy on the result of Tuesday's battle, and the figuring shows a gain of fourteen to the Republicans in Pittsburgh Councils. In the present Councils they have a majority of fifteen on joint ballot; in the new Councils they will have a majority of twenty-nine. In the fight for Aldermen in this city the Republicans carried eighteen wards, counting Martin Sheaffer of the Twenty-ninth as a Republican, and the Democrats carried seventeen wards and the Citizens one ward.

A glance over the field of battle shows that the fight for Councils was waged chiefly on personal and factional grounds. Democrats lost where they were last year successful, and Republicans lost this year in some places where they have never lost before. One thing is certain, and that is that the result of Tuesday's election was no rebuke to the present Councils. All members of the present bodies who were candidates for re-election, were successful except in a very few instances. In the Twenty-second ward the issues hinged on the Penn avenue compromise measure. The enemies to that measure made a bitter fight against Messrs. Bruce and Shaw, who favor the compromise. They were both returned to Councils. It might also be stated that of all the members appointed to devise the compromise only Mr. Lockhart, of the Seventeenth ward, opposed it. He was a candidate for re-election and was defeated. Every other member of the Compromise Committee was re-elected.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

But here is the political complexion of the new Councils elected on Tuesday:

	Select.	Common.	Joint ballot.
Republicans	39	28	72
Democrats	28	13	43
Citizens	5	2	

The gentlemen elected to Select Councils as Citizen candidates are Messrs. Caldwell of the Third; Pier, Fourteenth; Aman, Thirty-third and Gray of the Thirty-fifth wards, who are Repuplican in politics, and King of the Nineteenth ward, who votes with the Democrats. This is the claim of the Republicans, but the Democrats claim Mr. Gray, and possibly a couple of others will work with them. The gentlemen elected to Common Council as Citizen candidates are Judge Mellon of the Nineteenth ward, and Evans of the Thirtieth ward. The latter is a Republican and will vote with the Republicans, but Judge Mellon will vote for reform with the Democrats.

THE PRESENT COUNCILS.

The political complexion of the present Councils based on the same expectations of citizen candidates, is as follows:

	Select.	*Common.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	43	22	65
Democrats	29	21	50

The majority of votes on joint ballot thus far taken shows that to be the complexion of the present Councils.

In Allegheny there has been a slight Republican gain. One of the chief contests here was between Alderman Davy Smith and Mr. McNulty for the Aldermanship of the Third ward. Mr. McNulty won by a few votes. Both gentlemen are Republicans. In the Fourth ward R. M. Blair defeated H. H. Beyram for Select Council. Mr. Blair ran on the Citizen's ticket. Alderman Edgar was re-elected Alderman of the First ward, but had a tough time to do it.

THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

Following are the successful candidates in the different boroughs:

MANSFIELD. — Burgess, Samuel McQuilty; Council, M. B. Brown, W. G. Bigham, John Kumpf, J. W. McCreedy, Thomas J. Kearns, B. McDermott; School Directors, D. J. Rogers, W. U. Smith.

KNOXVILLE.—Burgess, Samuel Conner, Council, Henry Henning, S. T. Williams, W. W. Knox, James Thompson, M. W. Boyce, O. Fitzsimmons; School Directors, Samuel Conner, W. W. Knox, Jr.; Justice of the Peace, M. W. Boyce, 24; D. H. Mapes, 24.

BRADDOCK—Burgess, John Fredricks; Council, Dr. E. W. Dean, Wm. Benson, Charles Fehily, V. C. Knorr, Peter Seewald, John Hyne; School Directors, A. W. Morrison, William Sherwin; Justices of the Peace, T. J. Louis, J. M. Hughes; Constable, Wm. Shearer. Fredericks, the Burgess, and Fehily, Morrison, Louis and Shearer are Greenbackers. The rest are Republicans. It will be seen that Sammy Hunter's father was not elected 'Squire.

GLENFIELD—Burgess, F. H. Anderson; Council, John Hoffman, W. T. Ross, J. C. McClelland, T. L. Bratt, J. W. Robinson, W. P. T. Jope; School Directors, James M. Graham, Edward Dillon.

WEST ELIZABETH—Burgess, George W. Mickey; Council, Thomas McClees, Melchoir Wolf; School Directors, Thomas F. Ashford, N. W. Leegarden.

CHARTIERS—Burgess, Wm. Hill; Council, Peter Wilbert, James Cubbage, Wm. Irvin, Patrick Kelly, John Wellington, Burg McDowel (90 votes), Samuel Young, Sr., (90 votes); School Directors, R. Bell, R. Dunbar.

ELIZABETH—Burgess, R. T. Wiley; Justice of the Peace, R. C. Stephens; Council, S. W. Vankirk, R. E. McGinley, T. P. Walker, J. D. O'Neill, John Cornish, Jos. Morgan; School Directors, John L. Chambers, (three years), A. R. Fergus, (three years).

WEST BELLEVUE—Burgess, R. J. McClurg; Assessor, O. I. Search; Assistant Assessor, Geo. W. Taylor; Auditor, Geo. B. Brown; Council, Robert Rodgers, Ed. E. Wright, John Birmingham, Andrew Bahl, Jr., Wm. Jackson, Jas. Irwin; School Directors, Jas. Semple, Wm. P. Herbert, Geo. O. Search; Justice of the Peace, Robt. Hunter, Geo. Q. Holines; Constable, N. Dawson.

BELLEVUE—Burgess, John Semple; Council, M. J. Caughey, Alex. M. Watson, John W. Morrison, R. J. Miller, William Tate, Jr., John Fleming; School Directors, Milton L. Myers (3 years), John Fleming (3 years), John Simeral (1 year).

ETNA—Burgess, J. Wm. McKee; Council, James M. Hammond, Martin Loeffler, Thomas Lynch, J. L. Forsaith, Jacob Deitrich, Matthew Hunter; School Directors, Geo. Heible, W. H. Heiber, W. B. Kroesen.

SHARPSBURG—Burgess, E. E. Zeigler; Council, Henry Ayres, Wm. Burns, Jas. R. Darragh, Wm. Boice, Thos. A. Gallagher; School Directors, A. McNamara, H. J. Heinz, H. E. Camp, Jos. Arnold.

WEST LIBERTY—Burgess, John W. Patterson: Council, William Hughey, Thos. Metcalf, James Curran, Charles Alwes, John Paul, Alexander Adamson; School Directors, George McKnight; Adam Haug, Sr., John B. Knowlson.

MILLVALE — Burgess, Brewer Scott; Council, Chris Horrocks, Gothold Helbig, John Wallace, Daniel Dempsey, David Swope, Allen C. Milliken; School Directors, Brewer Scott, Christ Beuerlein, T. M. Fife.

VERONA—Burgess, J. P. Stroud; Council, First ward, Thomas Arthur, Henry Cockson, Alex. Smith, R. L. Kent; Council, Second ward, Thomas M. King, H. S. Paul, G. Bruener, James Marshall. School Directors, J. B. D. Meeds, Wm. Wade.

SEWICKLEY — Col. Samuel McKelvy, Democrat, was elected Burgess, defeating Capt. Cochran by one vote. The old Councilmen were re-elected with but one exception. Wm. Dickson and W. P. Murray were elected School Directors, defeating B. C. Christy and W. C. Erskine.

BELTZHOOVER—Burgess, James Lowry; Council, Wm. Dalzell. James Corbett, John Walters, Peter Jordan, James K. Bankard; School Directors, Geo. McCabe, Hugh Clegg; Justice of the Peace, D. W. Smythe.

MILLVALE—Burgess, Brewster Scott, R.; Council (two years), Allen C. Milliken, C.; Christ Horrocks, R.; Daniel Dempsey, C.; Council (one year), John Wallace, R.; School Directors (three years), Brewer Scott, R.; F. G. Segebrook; School Director (one year), C. Bauerlein, R.; Constable, Chas. Moss, R.

THE ELECTION.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LANCASTER, PA., February 17.—Macgonigle, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by over 700 majority, aided by the Independent Republicans. Select Council, Democrats, three; Republicans, six. Common Council, Democrats, fifteen; Republicans, twelve. Thousands of Democrats are parading the streets to-night and rejoicing. The election has great significance as a triumph for good municipal administration over the attempt of a corrupt Ring to get control of affairs. Baring was set up in the Grant-Cameron interest, and by the manipulations of the Clerk of the Senate, Thomas B. Cochran. All day the battle raged fiercely though there was good order and quiet at every poll. It was the work of the substantial citizens, taxpayers and business men who indorse an administration that has been honest, economical, intelligent and progressive. J. U. H.

INDEPENDENTS ELECTED IN PHILADELPHIH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—The election returns are meagre. The indications point to the election of some Independent Republicans.

THE PRODUCERS' UNION

Dissatisfaction on Account of the Settlement with the Standard

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 18—A most important meeting of the Producers' Union is now in session, called for the purpose of considering the terms of settlement made by B. B. Campbell with the Standard Oil Company. There is a large representation of the delegates from Bradford and the lower oil regions. The proceeding so far, are under the pledge of secrecy, and the terms of settlement, therefore, are not yet published. The afternoon and evening sessions are said to have been unusually interesting and excited. The convention is now adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the suits, and the settlements connected therewith there is among the delegates undisguised satisfaction and complaint against the circumstances making a surrender necessary. A full statement of the terms of the settlement and the action of the convention thereon will probably be authorized before its adjournment. K.

THE LAND OF IRELAND.

Some of the Causes of Discontent and Distress.

Mr. John Bright, in a recent speech at Birmingham, said: "There are in Ireland a little over 20,000,000 acres of land, and 292 persons—perhaps as many people as occupy one of these side galleries—occupy 6,500,000 acres, being close on one third of the whole area of the country. In each of the galleries before and behind me there are probably 600 or 700 persons. Now, 744 persons in Ireland are the owners of 9,612,000 acres, and 129 persons—do not blame them at all—I am speaking of the system—none of us would have been to blame had we been the fortunate inheritors of the property—but 122 persons occupy more than 108,500 acres each. The whole of the proprietors of Ireland—I do not mean proprietors of gardens, but what are called landed proprietors—are probably 10,000 or 12,000. What are the tenants? They are 600,000 in number. There is one real proprietor to 60 farmers. Besides these 600,000 farmers there are 3,000,000 of people, or probably 2,500,000 tenants at will, who are liable to have no leases, liable to have their rents raised or notices of eviction served on them, and a process of ejectment to follow at 6 or 12 months, at the will of the person with whom they are connected. [Shame.] But that is not all. I must tell you that they are a very large proportion—some people say one-half—but I hope it is not so many. The truth is that a very large number of the proprietors are absentees. They do not live in Dublin or in Ireland. Many of them live in this country, and spend their incomes in London; others in Paris and other parts of France. But they are absentees, and I need not tell you that the rents follow the owners, and if the owners are in London or in Paris the Irish people are absolutely deprived of several millions of money, the produce of the soil, by owners, who perform no part of their duties as owners, and indulge in no expenditure on the spot where the wealth is created, or tend to encourage the industry of the country and afford employment to the people. You will say all this is bad enough, but this is not the whole of the bad. [Interruption, and a cry of 'Turn him out.'] Do not turn him out. [Cheers.] You may rely upon it whoever makes any objection on the score of my facts, and I think my arguments, had need to stay in to be a little instructed. [Loud cheers and Laughter.] I said there is another matter to be remembered when they are speaking of discontent and disloyalily—that there is the shadow of past and previous wrongs over the whole of the Irish tenantry, and over the whole land-owning and land peasantry. In the reign of James I. the people went from England and Scotland—mostly from Scotland—and were settled in what they call the Province of Ulster. Under that transaction 3,000,000 acres were taken from the native owners of the soil and were put into the hands of these new-comers from this island. Later on, in the time of Cromwell, it is said—I hope the statment is in excess of the truth, but I cannot find that it is—something like 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 acres were transferred from the native owners to those who followed the Cromwellian arms and settled in that country; and, later on, in the time of William III., after the battle of the Boyne, another million acres were confiscated, and placed in the hands of persons from this country who were supposed likely to be more faithful to the new Government and to the arrangements which followed upon the Revolution. Now, if this be true, it follows that nearly all the land of Ireland, and its divisable and real property, was taken from those to whom it of old legitimately belonged, and was placed in the hands of strangers—[shame]—and since then, following after that cruelty and injustice, there came the additional cruelty of the Penal laws, which remained until the end of the last century, and inflicted untold and indescribable injustice and wrong and cruelty upon the Catholic population of Ireland. The fact is, to such an extent did all this work, that I have seen it stated that not more than one-tenth to one-seventh of the land of Ireland of late times has been in possession of Catholic proprietors. Well, then, remember that all these tenants, having all these traditions, are flocking about the country, that they are all tenants at will nearly, that they are subject to the fiercest competition for land, and that there is no other industry for them except in the North of Ireland, in the linen country. There is no other industry for them, or almost none, and therefore they struggle for the bit of land they hold as being their only chance of living, and you may imagine how men in such a condition do thus become excited, even to desperation, and ready even to accept the wildest theories that offer them, by any possible chance, relief from the sufferings which they endure. With this fierce competition there is a constant tendency to the rise of rents. I do not believe that rents in Ireland are any higher, I think that they are not so high as in England and Scotland, but then the cultivation is infinitely worse, because under these circumstances there can be no general good and successful cultivation. The effect of this state of thing is to breed in every tenant's mind a feeling of uncertainty, he becomes careless and slovenly in his cultivation, because he knows that he merely invites an addition to the rent. I need not tell you that there is great suspicion engendered by this system—a suspicion that breeds a state almost of war between the tenantry and the agent and landlords."

A DUEL AT YANKTON.

An Uncle and Nephew's Desperate and Fatal Encounter.

YANKTON, D. T., February 16.—Intelligence has just reached the city of a fatal encounter at Brule City, one hundred and fifty miles up the Missouri last Friday, by which the notorious Jim Somers and M. Somers killed each other. There was a feud of many years standing between the families, and on Friday young Somers and his uncle came together and had an altercasion. Jim grabbed a needle gun and shot his nephew through the body. As he fell the latter pulled his revolver and shot his uncle killing him instantly. The nephew died about an hour afterwards and both were buried the next day. Jim Somers was known from Yankton to Bismarck as a lawless and dangerous man. He had lived in Dakota twenty years, most of the time just outside of civilization. Eleven years ago he shot and crippled for life Sheriff Block of this county, for which he was never arrested.

Voluntary Testimony of Dr. Sadler's Success in the Treatment of Eyes, by a Prominent Resident of Greene County, Pa.

When I went to Dr. Sadler's Infirmary, No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., I had granulated lids and my corneas had become opaque and vascular, the pain was sometimes almost beyond endurance, the sight too poor to read, and strong light very offensive. The treatment gave great relief of pain and improved the sight at once. I now feel like a different man. I am working at my farm and attending to business as in former years, with my sight restored and eyes strong. I make this statement from the fact that it is true and in justice due to Dr. Sadler.

CORBLY G. FORDYCE,
Fordyce, Greene county, Pa.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

THE Democrats of Freedom elected their entire ticket for the first time in many years.

ROBERT FOSTER of Salem township, is the largest, tallest and heaviest man in Westmoreland county. He weighs 350 pounds.

THE New Castle election resulted as follows: Mayor, Robert Cochrane; City Treasurer, A. S. Love; City Controller, W. T. Dougherty.

THE Huntingdon *News* says Census-Supervisor J. Simpson Africa has received about a thousand applications for appointments as enumerators of the census in that district.

JUDGE HUNTER of Greensburg, on Monday sentenced Jim Sease to the Allegheny County Workhouse for one year for stealing a gold watch, chain, &c., from L. Furtwangler.

JOHN MCHENRY, who was cut on the head and neck some weeks ago, by John Stewart, of Wellsburg, at Steubenville, O., is lying at his home in Wellsburg with lockjaw, and will probably die.

THE frame house of Mrs. Kelly at Erie, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and that woman and her five children were rendered homeless. It is alleged that her husband who had been quarreling with her fired the building.

THOMAS HARRISON was shot in the left breast by a man named Jackson, opposite Monongahela City, on Saturday. The men are miners, and both were under the influence of liquor. Harrison's wound is not dangerous. Noah Behanna was also shot by Jackson.

THE citizens of Irwin talk of organizing a vigilance committee. There have been numerous depredations there of late. The other evening an attempt was made to rob Dinsmore's clothing store, but it proved futile. Dinsmore has been robbed five times in the last eight mouths.

A SAD accident occurred in Butler county near this place, on Wednesday of last week. Henry Smith attempted to fasten a colt that had broken loose in the stable, and in transferring it from one stall to another it kicked him, injuring him so severely that he died from the effects on Sunday night last. About nine years ago he was kicked in the face by a horse and was permanently injured in one eye, and barely escaped with his life. He was a hard-working, honest, Christian gentleman and had accumulated property of considerable value, but had to pay about three thousand dollars bail money for David and John Kelly, who became bankrupts a few years ago. He was a good citizen and will be greatly missed in the community in which he lived. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his departure.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed. 7

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

fei:MWF-1m

WOUND UP AGAIN.

"Clio" Cauterizes Some of the Old Residenters' Association,

And Gives Them Lessons in the Early History of this Region.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I have been absent, in Ohio for some time, and consequently did not attend the last meeting of the Old Residents' Association.

I supposed that in my article in THE POST of the 27th ult., I had taken a final leave of Hon. Thos. J. Bigham and his yoke-mate, James P. Fleming; but I am not willing to rest quietly under the following charges, as reported in your paper: "Mr. Bigham insisted that 'Clio's' egotism, in thinking that he alone knows where Logstown was situated, was simply ridiculous." The foundation for this, if there is any, must be found in the following extracts, for the reason that they contain every word I ever wrote concerning Logstown: "To James P. Fleming is due the credit of discovering that the old authorities are all wrong in placing Logstown on the north side of the Ohio river." POST of January 12th, 1880. "When he, (Mr. Bigham,) declares 'ancient Logstown was on the south side of the Ohio,' he proves most clearly that he never has made the most meagre examination of cotemporary records, but on the mere assertion of George Shiras he has decided the question to his entire satisfaction, and in direct conflict with the opinion of every historical student who has ever investigated the matter." POST of January 27, 1880. I think it will puzzle Mr. Bigham to point out the egotism in these extracts, and that it will puzzle a much smarter man than he to point out where I have ever set up a claim that I "alone know where Logstown is situated."

The following authorities place Logstown on the north side of the Ohio: Col. Conrad Weiser, 1748; Celeron and Pere Bonnecampe, 1749; Gist, 1750; Vaudreuil, 1754; Evans, Mitchell and Tirion, 1755; Du Kalm, 1753-61; London Magazine, 1755 and 1756; Post, 1758; Beatty, 1766; Hutchins, 1764 and 1778; Lacey, 1773; Gov. Pownall and Jeffries, 1776; Leet, 1785; Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal, 1788; Howell, 1792; Major Craig, 1792; Rees' Cyc. (Spear & Eichbaum), 1819; Patterson, 1843; Hildreth, 1848; Albach, 1856; Schmucker, 1859; Goodman, 1871; McKnight, 1875, Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1875; Draper, Butterfield, Smucker, Marshall, Africa, Linn and others, 1879.

Those who place it on the south side are Geo. Shiras and, God save the mark! James P. Fleming and Thos. J. Bigham. It has been believed that George Croghan, alone, of all the old authorities placed it on the South Side; but within a few days it has been discovered that this was caused by an error of the printer or transcriber.

George Shiras is a very respectable man, and I would accept, unhesitatingly, any opinion he might express regarding ale, yeast or fish, because I know he has studied those subjects; but I never heard of his paying any attention to the study of our local history, and I know he has never had an opportunity to examine old authorities, which are not to be picked up like potatoes in the country. A sensible man does not send for a blacksmith to set a broken leg, but for one who has studied the business. For the same reason I reject George Shiras' opinion in regard to the location of "ancient Logstown," and put my faith in those who have studied the subject.

As to James P. Fleming; is a man who at this day, placed Shannopin's town above Lawrenceville, to teach us where Logstown was situated? Is the man who did not know that Allegheny was the Delaware name, and Ohio the Seneca name for the same stream, to tell us on which side of that stream Logstown lay? Is the man who wrote that the New Orleans, the first steamboat on the Ohio, was built at Shousetown in 1811, to tell us where Logstown was built? Will the public patiently listen to the man who tells them that Oughsaragoss is derived from O! Cæsar Augustus?

As to Hon. Thomas J. Bigham—Is the man who writes about a treaty being held at Logstown in 1748 to inform us where that town was situated? Is the man who tells us that French historians assert that La Salle entered a canoe on Lake Chautauqua and descended the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the Wabash in 1682-3, to tell us *anything* and expect us to believe him?

An old Scotchman once said to his idiot son: "Jock, gin ye keep your mouth shut nobody will ever ken ye are a fool." What a pity these men did not heed this advice.

I think I have said enough to enable your readers to distinguish brass from gold; and I am confident they can decide whose "egotism it is that is simply ridiculous."

CLIO.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1880.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

A Widower of Forty-five Weds His Step-Daughter, Aged Twelve.

The following is telegraphed from Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md.:

The residents of this country are in an intense state of indignation and excitement over the discovery made to-day that Sidney Shores, a wealthy farmer, aged forty-five years, residing near Dames Quarter, had secretly married his stepdaughter, a child of twelve years, who is also his first cousin. Shores is reputed to be worth nearly $100,000, and has lived in good style on a farm of several hundred acres near Dames for nearly fifteen years. He was always considered a man of wild habits, but has been of good standing in the county. On the 12th of last December his wife died, leaving one child, Gussie, a daughter by her former husband, Cabtain Samuel Shores, an uncle of Sidney. After his wife's death Sidney became more irregular in his habits This gave rise to many rumors reflecting on his character, which have since been verified.

Shores lived alone with his young stepdaughter and his servants, and it was not until a month or two ago that any suspicion of his feelings towards the child were entertained by the neighbors. Gussie is a small brunette, of modest bearing, and in her manners and action there is nothing to indicate that she is more forward than children usually are at her age. At length several ladies who had formerly been intimate with his wife, went to Shores and asked to be given charge of Gussie, but they were roughly refused and ordered out of the house. A few days later, evidently fearing to provoke public comment, Shores sent the child to a school on Deals Island, where she remained until last Thursday. On that day he went to the school and informed the teacher that he was going to take the child home. He had her clothing packed up, and later in the day left in company with her. The following day he came to this place and applied to several clergymen to marry them, but was peremptorily refused. The child at the time expressed her willingness to take the step; but as she was evidently unaware of the nature of the relation desired by her stepfather, her statement had no effect in inducing the clergyman to perform the ceremony. Then Shores, who had previously obtained a marriage license, applied to a clergyman in Mt. Vernon, who consented to marry them. After the marriage Shores returned to his home with his child-wife, where he now lives. Shores has not been seen since the wedding, and his young bride has also been kept carefully secluded. The servants say that their master and Gussie do not see any one.

Last night it was proposed to organize a company to go to the house and take the child away by force, if necessary. The advice of the cooler residents in the neighborhood, however, prevailed, and the newly married couple were undisturbed. Efforts are being made to have Shores arrested, although the authorities are at a loss to know on what grounds to take him into custody. While the law has not been actually violated, the feeling excited is such that unless the authorities take speedy action the indignant farmers may take the law into their own hands, in which event it will undoubtedly go hard with Shores.

Shores is well connected in the State, had served in the war as a Union soldier. He was at Fort Sumter during the bombardment and a story is current attributing to him a most remarkable act of bravery in connection with that memorable event. It is said that on the night before the fort capitulated, as he was standing in one of the rooms of the fort with several of his companions, a shell flew through an embrazure in the wall and rolled at his feet with the fuse slowly burning. There was a general scamper on all sides, the men running into the adjoining apartments to escape the explosion. In the rush one of them left open the door of one of the apartments on the inner side of the fort, and as they all stood back awaiting the explosion, which was momentarily expected, Shores saw a little girl step through the open door into the apartment where the burning shell was lying. The girl was a daughter of one of the soldiers, who had come to visit him with her mother, and had been unable to leave the fort owing to the attack. She had escaped from the care of her mother, and was wandering about in a bewildered manner. As soon as she saw the burning shell she slowly approached it, when Shores sprang into the room, seized her, and bore her through the door into the adjoining apartment. Shores then turned, and, seizing the shell, ran to the opening in the wall and threw it out just as it exploded with terrific force, shattering the heavy mason work, but without injuring the daring man.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 13.—Later dispatches received here this morning from Princess Anne, Somerset county, in this State, announce that the excitement in that neighborhood over the unnatural marriage of Farmer Shores with his little stepdaughter, Gussie, of which a full account is published elsewhere, is on the increase, and that there is a strong probability that he and the minister who officiated at the revolting ceremony will receive the attention of a party of lynchers, which has been organized. The ministers name is Bowen, and he resides near Mount Vernon, in the same county. He has no regular congregation, but is rather of the inerant order of preachers. At a meeting of the indignant residents of Princess Anne, which took place to-day, threats were uttered against Shores and Bowen, which may be carried into effect before the day is over. The fact that the child is the stepdaughter and first cousin of the old farmer, and that she is only twelve years old, has aroused a feeling against him that may result in a tragedy. The marriage is considered one of the vilest outrages that ever disgraced a community. It was proposed to organize a second party to call upon Minister Bowen. The most serious consequences are feared if the authorities do not take prompt measures to avert mischief.

"SHEET IRON INN."

Mrs. Zell, the Alleged Murderess, Once Queen of a Band of Outlaws.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The argument in the Zell murder case, in the Supreme Court, has attracted attention to the woman now under sentence of death at Carlisle. The story of her life shows that however illegally she may have been convicted the hostile public sentiment of the locality is not to be wandered at. Mrs. Zell's maiden name, it is said, was Nickley. Her early life was spent near the edge of Adams county, in this State.

Almost concealed in the Blue Ridge Mountains, not far from the same location, was a small tavern called "Sheet Iron Inn" from the fact that its roof was covered with sheet iron. This inn was the resort of robbers and thieves of the worst sort. If horses or cattle were stolen or houses broken into and robbed, or if any highway robbery was committed, the indications generally pointed to the "Sheet Iron Inn" as the place where the plot was hatched, though the technical proof of the crime might be wanting. At a comparatively early age Mrs. Zell, then Miss Nickley, was taken to this place by some of the inmates, and soon became known for miles around as the "Queen of Sheet Iron Inn."

She lived on, enjoying this illustrious distinction for some time, but at length she was married to a man named Windermaker, a notorious desperado. There were seven boys in the Windermaker family, and from among these Miss Nickley made her choice. Four of them were said to be the leaders in all the villany that was perpetrated in that neighborhood. One night the house of an old man named Abrams was broken into, the old man taken from his bed, and the soles of his feet almost roasted to extort from him an admission as to where he had concealed the key of his money chest. Suspicion fell on three of the Windermakers as the persons guilty of this outrage. They were seized, tried and convicted, two of them to three years in the Penitentiary, and the other, upon being convicted of the additional crime of horse stealing, was sent to the Penitentiary for sixteen years. It is but justice to say, however, that after some time a report by some means became current that the Windermaker boys were not guilty of the crime, but that suspicion had been first cast upon them by certain other men to hide their own tracks. Mrs. Windermaker, *nee* Miss Nickley, after a time left the "Sheet Iron Inn," and became a servant in several families. For quite a number of years she has been living with Mr. Zell of Carlisle, as his wife, to whom, however, she was not married, as she never obtained a divorce from her husband, Windermaker. Mr. Zell, who still lives in Carlisle, is an unobtrusive man, and works out by the day as a farm hand.

A CANARD EXPOSED.

That Story About the Pennsylvania Democratic Congressmen.

[Washington Letter to Pittsburgh Telegraph.]

The fugleman of Senator Wallace, who represents a Pittsburgh paper here, telegraphs as follows:

> Democratic Representatives in the Pennsylvania delegation are restive under the course of Chairman Miller, of the Democratic State Committee, with respect to the time of calling the Democratic State Convention. As a rule an early meeting is favored. It is believed that Miller is acting in the interest of Speaker Randall, who desires a late Convention.

Careful inquiry among the Democratic members of the delegation elicited the following responses (from all except Bachman, who is absent,) which prove the utter falsity of the statement.

Klotz: I never heard the subject mentioned. Have not heard a word of distrust of Mr. Miller nor a word of fault found.

Clymer—Have heard nothing about it. Have heard no complaint.

Ryon—Have heard nothing on the subject.

Coffroth—I haven't heard a word. I don't think the Chairman of the State Committee should call that Committee together until after the meeting of the National Committee and the fixing of the time and place of the National Convention. Then I would favor May for the State Convention.

Wise—I didn't know there was any effort to have the Committee called together.

Beltzhoover—Have heard no talk on the subject.

Wright—Don't know anything about it. Don't think the matter has been discussed.

Randall—Have never conferred with any member of the delegation on the subject.

This ought to settle the matter. The only man here that is dissatisfied with Chairman Miller's course is Senator Wallace, who wants to take snap judgment on the Democrats by holding an early Convention.

◆

"Is there a man with soul so dead," who hath suffered the miseries of a cough or cold, yet neglected to try "Sellers' Cough Syrup?"

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

An Argument Before Judge McKennan on a Tax Question.

Nineteen Counties in the State Interested in the Decision.

A case of very considerable importance, and one in which nineteen counties of the State are interested was before Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for argument. The case is briefly this: Each county in the State was required to pay into the State Treasury three per cent. of the income tax. In making the returns of incomes the State found that there were great inequalities. For instance in some counties perhaps the incomes returned would be $500,000, while in another county of the same proportion and wealth only $200,000 would be returned. In order to equalize the tax, the State Supervisory Board revised the lists and notified the Treasurers of nineteen counties that more money was due from them. The treasurer of one county, that of Northumberland, paid the amount demanded to the State Treasury, some $3,000. The County Commissioners asked him by what authority he had paid the money, and he replied by order of the Auditor General. The Commissioners then asked from what fund the money had been taken and if the county had not appropriated the money so taken to another purpose. Of course he had to reply in the affirmative to the latter question, and the Commissioners then informed him that the amount would be charged to him personally and deducted from his salary, which was done. The Treasurer then brought suit against the county for the recovery of the money, and having removed to New Jersey, brought the suit in the U. S. Circuit Court. The question to be decided is whether or not the State has supervisory power in the premises, and whether it can order a county Treasurer to pay money out of a fund which has been specificially appropriated for another purpose. James W. Newlin, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, appeared for the plaintiff, and Clinton R. Savage of Northumberland county, for that county, and Lyman D. Gilbert, Esq., Assistant Attorney General, for the State. Judge McKennan reserved his decision. As nineteen counties are interested, as before stated, the result of Judge McKennan's decision will be anxiously awaited.

A NEW YORK ENOCH ARDEN.

How a Wanderer Returned to Find His Wife Another's.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The little hamlet of Tuckahoe, on the Harlem railroad, near this city, has an Enoch Arden case in real earnest. John and Thomas Burton were cousins. Thomas married a rosy-cheeked girl that John had loved, and she bore him two children. John found another bride, who bore him four children before she died. Then Thomas disappeared and sent home reports that he was dead which were believed. John married Thomas' widow, and they lived very happily together and had a child. A month ago she received a letter from her first husband insisting that she should join him and go to Canada, where he had been. Then he appeared in the village, to the surprise of all the inhabitants thereof, and with only slightly improved fortunes. Mrs. Burton discussed the strange situation with her new husband. He wrote at once to Mrs. Burton's friends explaining the cruelty it would be to him if a separation should be insisted upon. Many letters passed between the parties. The arguments that particularly moved the new husband came from her relatives, who insisted that she should return out of regard to her reputation. "Is your cousin a good man? Will he care for her well?" John Burton was asked yesterday. "Oh, yes, I think he will," was the reply. "If I had thought he wouldn't I'd have stood out against her return a good deal longer than I did. I would do anything rather than see any harm come to her. Through this whole matter nobody could point to the least thing against her conduct. She has tried only to do what was right, and that is what I have tried to do." Last Monday it was decided by them that she should go back to her first husband. That night John and she packed her things and the next morning she bade him a farewell and set out on her journey with a her baby in her arms. She is yet a young woman Thomas Burton is thirty-three years old,

Woman in Politics.

[London Truth January 20.]

Even young ladies are becoming infected with the overcharged political atmosphere. I was detailed off the other evening to take a young lady down to dinner. During the soup she favored me with her views on the Eastern question; as she consumed fish she settled the Afghan question; as she dallied with the entrees she exhaustively explained the land question; and at dessert she informed me that the dream of her youthful and virgin soul was to be the wife of Mr. Gladstone. I asked her whether she contemplated converting to her political views that eminent man in a series of curtain-lectures? "No," she answered; "I want to marry him in order that I might punish him for all his wicked conduct by running away with Lord Beaconsfield."

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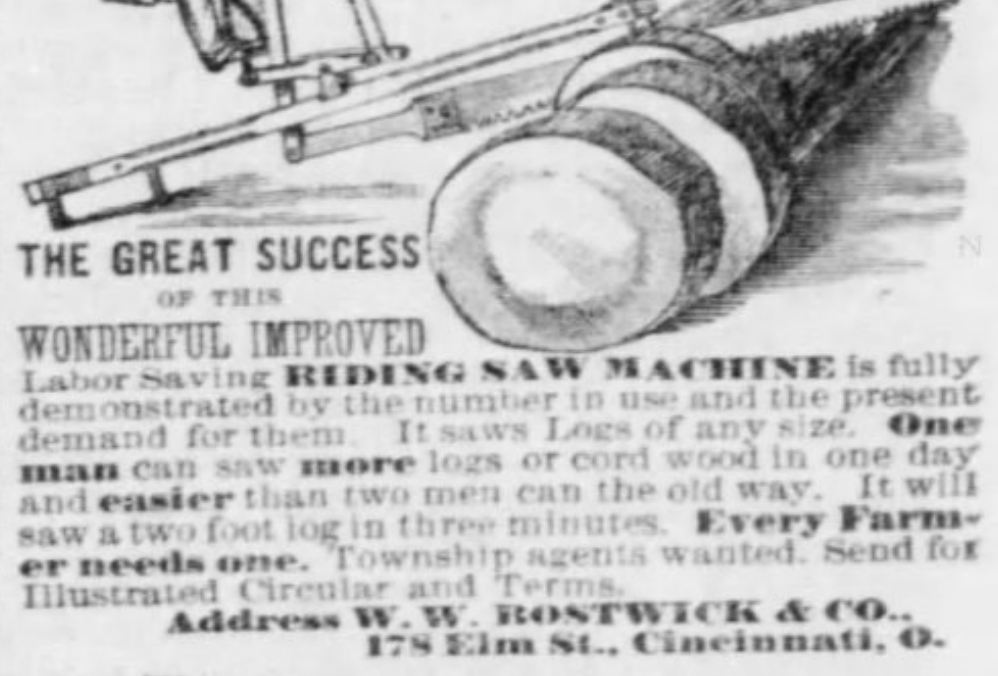

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IRELAND'S CAUSE.

The Reception to Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell.

An Interview with the Distinguished Agitator.

The reception to Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, the distinguished Irish agitator, and to John Murdoch, Esq., of the Inverness *Highlander*, Scotland, on Sunday, was a grand success, and an event in every way worthy the Irishmen of Pittsburgh. The proceedings consisted of a formal reception to the distinguished visitors at the Monongahela House in the afternoon, and a grand meeting at the Opera House in the evening. Mr. Parnell has not yet accepted the appointment tendered him by the New York *Herald* as a member of the committee to distribute the *Herald* fund. Following we give a detailed report of the day's proceedings, together with an interview with Mr. Parnell and a sketch of his life:

AT THE DEPOT AND HOTEL.

PARNELL'S ARRIVAL IN THE MORNING AND THE MAYOR'S RUSE—CROWDS AT THE DEPOT AND HOTEL—THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MR. PARKINSON.

The Mayor and Mr. McGuire intended leaving the city on Sunday at 8:26 A. M. for Latrobe, to intercept Mr. Parnell there. Imagine their surprise Sunday morning when about to take the train, to see Mr. Parnell leisurely walking about the depot waiting for the Reception Committee to meet him. Mr. Parnell had come on from Harrisburg direct on the Cincinnati express, arriving here at 8:11 A. M.

Mr. Parnell, Mr. Murdoch and the Mayor took the carriage drawn by four grey horses, and Controller McCarthy and others the next carriage. Mayor Megraw and the Presidents of Councils of both cities failed to appear. A thousand people gathered at the depot sent up lusty cheers when Mr. Parnell emerged from the depot. The carriages were driven directly to the Monongahela House. To this place most of the crowd followed and nearly a thousand people were collected here also. The visitors were ushered at once to their suite of rooms and members of the Reception Committee were formally presented to Mr. Parnell in the rooms, passing in one door, shaking the hand of the vistors and passing out another door in a stream. The committeemen then arranged themselves in a semi-circle in the office, and soon afterward Mr. Parnell, Mr. Murdoch, the Mayor, Controller and others appeared on the varanda where R. B. Parkinson, Esq., delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Parnell replied in suitable terms expressing his thanks, and Mr. Murdoch also made a brief speech. Then Mr. Murdoch proceeded to the outside veranda, and presented Mr. Parnell's compliments and excuses. The latter did not present himself to the crowd which thronged the street on the outside.

A CHAT WITH PARNELL.

HE HASN'T ACCEPTED THE "HERALD'S" APPOINTMENT—AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENT RELIEF FUNDS—A PITTSBURGH IRISHMAN'S GIFT TO THE VISITOR—MISS PARNELL'S BOOK.

The reporter was presented to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Murdock after the reception at the Monongahela House. The chief question of interest was concerning the New York *Herald's* appointment of Mr. Parnell as a member of the Distributing Committee of the *Herald* fund.

"I see it stated that you have accepted the appointment tendered by the *Herald?*" said the reporter.

"No I have not accepted yet," replied Mr. Parnell. "I have taken no definite action, having as yet received no formal communication from the *Herald*, and knowing no more about the matter than what you read in the leader of the *Herald*."

"Can you give me some information concerning the relief funds which now exist?"

"Up to the present, four separate relief associations have appealed to this country. The first call for succor was made by us on our landing in America on the second of January. We have two funds; one of them the Parnell Irish relief fund devoted exclusively to purposes of relief. The Treasurers of this fund are Hon. F. O. Prince, Mayor of Boston, and John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston *Pilot*. The Maverick Bank of Boston are the bankers. Our Treasurers in Ireland have received $80,000 on account of this fund. Then we have an agitation or Land League fund of which the Treasurer is Mr. R. A. Lancaster of No. 66 Broadway, N. Y. We have received about $20,000 on account of this fund up to the present time. I may state that we devote all the money sent to us to the relief of the suffering unless the doners specifically state that they wish it to be supplied to the agitation fund. We may be permitted to mention, as a matter of interest, that our organization was the first, on Christmas Eve, to distribute American help to twenty-five starving districts on the Western coast. Ours also is the only association which is enabled, through its intimate local connection with the distressed districts, to distribute relief promptly and without cost, and we guarantee that all funds entrusted to us for that purpose will be used solely for relief, and without the deduction of a single dollar for any other purpose or expense whatever."

"Well, what are the other funds?"

"Our address to the press of America will tell," replied Mr. Parnell, and excusing himself for a moment, he presented the reporter with the address, which thus speaks of the

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH FUND.

"Following closely upon our appeal, came that of the Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Now, in this matter we cannot separate husband from wife, and it must be borne in mind that the Duke of Marlborough is the chief executive officer of Her Majesty's Government in Ireland, and is responsible for all its acts. Hence, we find the real head of this relief committee actually engaged in sending soldiers to bayonet the women and children whom he pretends to relieve, in driving them from their poor homes out into the snow to perish of cold and hunger, and in seizing upon what little provision they may have left, in order partially to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the landlord for rent.

"Information has also reached us from many reliable sources, both clerical and lay, of the biased and partial way in which the Marlborough relief funds are administered; and complaints are numerous that the charity sent from America is being used as a political engine to assist the landlords in driving the people from their homes."

DUBLIN MANSION HOUSE FUND.

"The Dublin Mansion House Committee was the third to appeal to this country. Upon the publication here of the names of those composing that body, we felt it our duty to point out that its Dublin management was controlled by persons interested in the maintenance of the landlord system; that several of them had been guilty of eviction atrocities, and that the hands of others were reeking with the blood of the Connemara women butchered within the last few weeks in a happily ineffectual attempt to evict the Western peasantry from their cottages. We showed that a relief committee formed in such a way could not have the confidence or respect of the Irish people, and that it was cruel to force the starving people to apply for their daily bread to the very men against whom they are maintaining an unequal contest for the land of their country.

"It is not to be expected that any people should continue to struggle for their rights against a powerful and privileged class, if they are placed in the position of being obliged to beg for charity from the class who are opposing them.

"It is moreover, a remarkable fact that this landlord and Government class, while it does nothing to relieve the distress itself, and obstructs all our attempts to do so, is not ashamed to appeal to you and to other countries to do the work which, but for them, would have been done at home.

"We, however, notwithstanding all this, expressed our willingness to withdraw opposition to the further progress of the Mansion House Committee, provided the names of the most noted exterminators and Government officials were removed from it, and replaced by gentlemen possessing the confidence of our people, but we regret to say that up to this moment no notice has been taken of our proposition."

THE "HERALD" FUND.

"The latest relief fund established has been that of the New York *Herald*. This journal has been noted for its advocacy of the landlord side in the struggle now going on in Ireland, while it is also fair to say that some of the information sent by its special correspondents of the condition of the Irish tenantry, has been of considerable importance in informing the American public of the position of affairs there."

"What use is the Duchess of Marlborough making of her fund?"

"She is keeping it; she is not spending it. I should imagine that she is going to use it for election purposes."

"Can I get no information concerning your views of your appointment to the Distributing Committee by the New York *Herald?*"

"I may give my views on that to-night. Heretofore the *Herald* have sent special messengers to me when they wished to communicate with me. They have modified their committee considerably, and it may be they wish to dispose of the money for the relief of the suffering people. At first their personal subscription was only $5,000, then they enlarged it to $10,000 and now they offer $100,000 The committee to dispose of it now consists of five persons instead of seven as at first appointed. They have stricken off two objectionable names."

[The persons who have been selected to distribute the *Herald's* fund are Col. King Harman, member of Parliament for Sligo; Mr. Shaw, member of Parliament for Cork county; Prof. Baldwin, who is thoroughly acquainted with the statistics and condition of Ireland; Cardinal McCloskey and Mr. Parnell. Cardinal McCloskey at first declined, but afterwards accepted.—REP.]

OVATION AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A VAST MULTITUDE PRESENT—MR. PARNELL'S ADDRESS AND THE ENTHUSIASM ELICITED—THE LAND TENURE SYSTEM—SPEECH BY MR. MURDOCH—ABOUT $1,200 RAISED AT THE MEETING.

The meeting at the Opera House in the evening was a grand success. The doors were opened shortly after six o'clock and soon afterwards the people began pouring into the building in streams. The Mayor had furnished policemen to preserve order and prevent a jam. By eight o'clock the house was well filled. Many members of the Reception Committee wearing their badges had places on the stage, for which privilege each man paid his one dollar and a half. About the stage were suspended United States flags, Irish flags and emblems of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, all tastefully arranged. The seats down stairs were nearly all occupied. The vacant chair here and there observable had doubtless been paid for by some individual unfortunate in being unable to attend. The price of admission here was one dollar. In the dress circle every seat was occupied and in the gallery there was a fair sprinkling of auditors. The audience was composed chiefly of gentlemen.

It was shortly after eight o'clock when Messrs. Parnell and Murdoch were escorted upon the stage by Mayor Liddell, Controller McCarthy and Mr. Patrick Foley. Their entrance was the signal for prolonged and most vigorous applause. The gentlemen took seats until the applause had died away, when Mayor Liddell announced Controller McCarthy as the presiding officer of the meeting. Mr. McCarthy stepped forward and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the very agreeable honor to perform a very agreeable duty, this evening. I have to present to you an Irish-American citizen (applause); Irish on his father's side and American on his mother's side. It reflects great credit upon the Irish people to send such a gentleman to represent them in this country. I have the honor to present to you Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, member of Parliament from County Meath, Ireland.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell advanced to the front of the stage amidst deafening applause. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to see this magnificent meeting, assembled not in my honor but as a token of sympathy for our suffering people at home. [Applause.] Believe me that the news of this meeting and of the sympathy you have manifested will bring comforting hope to many sorrowful homes. I believe that if we can keep them alive this winter, we shall have attained for the Irish people the right to live on their own soil. [Applause.]

THE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

You have heard of the great movement now going on in Ireland against the land tenure system and undoubtedly it will go on till the land tenure system has been swept away. This has been a bloodless revolution but in their general uprising our people have shown that they knew their rights and dare maintain them. Up to this time the landlords have tried the potency of the law to stop this revolution but without avail. They have tried the great seal and having failed in this our opponents turn around for some new weapon. They have seen the sympathy manifested in America for our cause and the landlords have said "if we can only get possession of the magnificent donations made by the American people: if we can only compel the starving peasantry of Erin to apply to us (the landlords) for the relief you are giving, we will have the advantage over them."

SCHEME OF THE LANDLORDS.

Well, when the Duchess of Marlborough and the Mansion House Committee applied for this money contributed by you, I pointed out that they were vested in the landlord and garrison (or Dublin Castle) class. We do not think it right when relief is given that it should be dispensed through the hands of the oppressors, against whom the sufferers are waging an unequal and yet magnificent struggle. [Cheers.] If the contributions of this country are to be dispensed through the landlords it will increase the difficulty of obtaining a solution to the land question. This explains the avidity with which they ask for control of the funds. We felt it to be our duty to prevent this view, and we are glad to say your relief is going to the Irish Land League. We are glad the landlords are foiled and baffled. [Applause.]

A voice—The Queen, for instance.

Mr. Parnell—The Queen, for instance, has contributed just half a day's salary to the suffering people. I am glad to know that many workingmen of America have given not only a half day's salary but a whole week's salary.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM.

Now, we charge that this suffering is caused by the tenure of land system We charge that all the famines of Ireland are due to this system. We have there a fedual land tenure, a plant which was brought from England, but which has flourished more noxiously in Ireland than in any other part of Europe. Other countries have abandoned it because it stopped the development of the country, and gave the land to the people. So long as the ownership of land is given to a class, so long will there be chronic poverty. We had a famine in 1848 which sent one million of people into exile, while another million were starved to death. We gave timely notice of the present famine, and frustrated the secrecy with which the Government always deals with famines, and we have determined that if there is to be an artificial famine again, created by man and by iniquitous land laws, the world shall know it, and that people shall at least not be starved in secret. [Applause.] But we are glad to say the handwriting on the wall indicates the abolition of this pernicious system.

A Voice—I hope you may live to see it.

Mr. Parnell—We will all live to see it. [Applause.]

EXTENT OF THE FAMINE.

The speaker continued: Now, six months ago we foresaw this famine and told the tenantry how to keep it back. We told them to keep out of the rent enough money to tide over the famine. (Cries of hear, hear.) They kept twelve million dollars back to help keep the wolf from the door. Had they not kept the money back the famine now upon our people would have come three months ago and before the people of America could have heard of it, and months ago men and women would have perished from that most terrible of all deaths that can afflict poor mortal man. But more than that, we have published news of this famine throughout the length and breadth of this land and we are glad to see that the cumbersome machinery of the British Government has been made to recognize the distress caused by its land-tenure system.

The famine in Ireland is of such magnitude that all the charity of America could do at best would be to stay it for a while. There are more than 300,000 people suffering there from starvation. It would be impossible even for the charity of a nation to contend against it. Only the British Government could avert it by permitting the farmer to employ labor and till his land. Well, you are performing a double duty. Had it not been for the money America sent there thousands of people would have starved. You have also shamed the British Government into action. [Applause.]

FROUDE'S TESTIMONY.

We can't help seeing that this is an artificial famine, and we would not be doing our duty if we didn't cut off the cause at the roots. I will not ask you to take my word alone on this land-tenure system, but I refer you to James Anthony Froude. [Hisses, and a noise so prolonged that the speaker could not proceed.]

A voice—He's no good.

Mr. Parnell—Well, he's telling a little truth this time to make up for his falsehoods. In the *North American Review* of last month he says: "The most fatal gift we bestowed upon Ireland was the system of land tenure." And again he says, and his language is so strong—even almost communistic—that I have some hesitation in repeating it, [A voice, "Give it to us,"] "that land, properly speaking, cannot be owned by any man, but that it belongs to the human race." [Applause.] We have not gone so far as this, but have asked that the British Parliament should compensate the landlords for their vested interests and transfer the land to the occupying tenants, to be paid for by installments. Because we did this we have been met with shouts of communism; but Mr. Froude goes further and says that the landlords have forgotten their duties under the feudal tenure, and that therefore their lands are liable to forfeiture. We have simply asked that some additions should be made to the Bright act, and that the land should be given to the tenants and paid for within thirty-five years. When former famines came we subscribed money, we framed a poor law, but the people went away from us, nursing a longing hope of revenge hereafter, with America's help. [Loud cheers.] We were sustained in this view by all English political economists.

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME.

I don't know whether our offer will be accepted, but it will not be thrown aside. If the offer which we make to pay for the land which they hold by fraud, force and bloodshed shall be refused, then there will come a day of reckoning with the landlords when they will get far less. [Cries of hear, hear.] The profits from their lands have recently decreased five millions, and they'll not get one-tenth what they now get in a few years. We have been guided in our offer by the knowledge that it is always cheaper to buy reform than to fight for it, and we wish to buy it. But for my part, I wish to say as an Irishman that I believe in the right of Irishmen to the land of Ireland, and whether we're to get it to-day by buying it or to-morrow by force of arms [applause] it is the duty of every Irishman to look to the solution of this great question. [Applause.]

IS IRELAND OVER-CROWDED?

The Irish landlords say that Ireland is over-crowded and they advocate emigration. I admit that the lands in some parts in Ireland are over-crowded, but there are vast fertile plains which the plow is never allowed to touch, and which are simply used for hunting grounds for the aristocracy. Before talking about emigration we ought to take advantage of the fertile resources of the country, and then the people would live in comfort. And if there should come a time when the country became crowded we could send our people here, not as paupers, not simply to hang around the cities of the East, but, like the Germans, to go to the West and help to cultivate the land. It is unfair to make men and women paupers by unjust laws and then tell them to emigrate. Sixteen million acres in Ireland are good lands, and five millions are going to waste. The population is 200 to the square mile, while Holland and Belgium, neither of which have such good land, have a population of 300 to the square mile, and yet we never hear of famines there. Massachusetts has a larger population than Ireland, poorer soil and a worse climate, and yet it never suffers from famine. Guernsey, with only 30,000 acres, has a population of 10,000 people, but every man there owns his own farm.

A voice—What about Jersey?

Another voice—They'd hang you there.

Mr. Parnell continued: If the land of Ireland could be cultivated, if we had an actual distribution of the soil of Ireland there there is an abundance of land to support double the population of Ireland. There is the State of Massachusetts, more thickly peopled than Ireland and with a worse soil, yet we never hear of famine there.

Now what I want you to do is to help keep the people alive there. Help us by your means and with your sympathy. If you do that I promise you that the Irish people will have a reckoning with the landlords. Then if the landlords don't give up the tenure of land system, the tenants will give up the landlords, [Laughter] and some day you'll see a ship equipped with some of this money, sailing out with ten thousand landlords on board. [Terrific applause and speaker unable to proceed.] It may be unfair to this country to send them here. [Prolonged applause.] The New York *Herald* has a good, big office, and after some time we might get Mr. Bennett to fit it up as a poor house for the landlords. [Laughter and applause.] At any rate, the six hundred thousand tenants have found out that they are stronger than the ten thousand landlords. And, believe me, that when we have secured the land we shall have made the proper arrangements for the Irish people to take their places among the people of the world

MR. MURDOCH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell took his seat amidst applause that continued for some seconds. Controller McCarthy then introduced Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the Inverness *Highlander* Scotland. Mr. Murdoch was arrayed in the ancient costume of the Scottish Highlander and as he approached to the front of the stage with legs exposed at the knee, some enthusiastic fellow shouted at him in the Gaelic language.

Mr. Parnell now stated that all moneys subscribed would be devoted directly to the relief of the suffering Irishmen, and opened a subscription paper. Jack Gilroy was the first to subscribe, and when he called out his own name and added "five dollars" a prolonged applause followed. Following were among the subscribers: Patrick Donnelly, $5; Patrick McMahan, $5; John Archer, $5; Councilman McNally of Allegheny, $5; T. V. McGrath, $5; Thos. Hart, $5; A Friend, $1; Jas. McNeil, $5; J. P. Connell, $5; J. McQuillan, $5; John Lynch, $5; David Skeehan, $5; John G. McCarthy, $5; Harry Ellsler, $15; David Wallace, $5; M. A. O'Byrne, $5; J. C. Conroy, $5. Ed. Kelly, $5; Ed. McCue, $5; H. W. Williams, $20; David Williams, $10; T. Jackson, $5. There were other subscribers whose names were not announced. In all $375 50 were collected from the audience. The admission fees will foot up $800 or $900, so that the total collections of the meeting will be about $1,200.

WASHBURNE NOT A CANDIDATE.

And Says He Will Under No Circumstances be a Candidate.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The *Inter-Ocean* has the following double leaded editorial: "The persistent efforts of certain journals, hostile to General Grant, in trying to make the people believe that the Hon. E. B. Washburne is a candidate for the Presidency has become annoying to that gentleman, and he authorizes the *Inter-Ocean* to announce that he is not and under no circumstances will he be a candidate. He is for General Grant first, last and all the time. He further says that the friend who wrote this paper the other day that he was a candidae for Governor of Illinois, was more zealous than wise.

AFTER WAR, Pestilence and Intemperance, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

MWS

WASHINGTON.

HAYES REBUKES SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—It was rumored last night that Mr. Hayes, in a private conference with Secretary Sherman during the day, had taken occasion to severely condemn him for the manner in which he is known to be using his office to further his Presidential aspirations. The *de facto* President had quite a little controversy with the ambitious head of the Treasury Department, and in plain words charged the Secretary with having "stultified" the Administration. Mr. Hayes in a spurt of virtuous indignation informed the Secretary that it would not do to ignore civil service rules altogether, especially so long before election time. Gossips attach more or less importance to the rumor. The opinion is very freely expressed in political circles that Mr. Sherman has considerably damaged his chances of obtaining the much-desired nomination for President. A well-known Republican was heard to remark in the Ebbitt House, last night, that the course pursued by the Sherman manipulators in North Carolina had killed Sherman. One of Mr. Sherman's latest appointees in the Treasury is a member of the North Carolina Republican State Committee, who recently went to Raleigh to look after the Secretary's interests. Rumor has it that there is likely to be a rupture between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman at no distant day. Public opinion must be appeased. A number of Federal office-holders from the old North State were in Washington the early part of the present week. The *Post* was informed by members of the delegation that North Carolina would certainly send a split delegation to the Chicago Convention. The office-holders are mostly for Sherman, while the masses of the Republicans, white and black, are divided as to a choice between Grant and Blaine. The delegation from North Carolina, excepting the four delegates at large already chosen, will be chosen by district conventions, two delegates from each of the eight districts. The district conventions will not be held until April and May.

IS ANY BODY FOR SHERMAN?

Ex-Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, and his friends, comprising Burch, Kenner, Kennedy, and other prominent colored Republicans of the State, who have been in Washington urging Pinchback's appointment as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, left for the latter city to-night. They say they are going to Louisiana to work in the interest of General Grant's nomination for the Presidency. They allege that Pinckback was promised the appointment of Surveyor, and subsequently this promise was ignored, and Lewis retained. They hold Secretary Sherman responsible for the disappointment of Pinchback, and intend to prevent him from getting the Louisiana delegation to the Chicago Convention if they can.

LIBERAL MOVEMENT AGAINST GRANT.

There is a good deal of quiet consultation going on among Liberal Republicans in anticipation of Grant's nomination at Chicago. Many of those who acted with the Greeley movement of 1872 are so much committed to the opposition of Grant that they will bolt him should he be nominated. Prominent among them is thought to be Secretary Schurz, who would greatly prefer Bayard to Grant. They take the ground that has the machine in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, and they think that the exposure of Sherman's use of Federal patronage will give him the South. This will be sufficient to nominate him. It is very probable that the movement against such a nomination would take some such form as a Liberal Republican movement. A mass convention would be held, probably somewhere in the East, and a candidate put in nomination. This would be before the holding of the regular Democratic Convention, so that the nomination might be ratified by the Democrats. Should the New York Convention declare for Grant, as is now expected, some such movement as this seems likely to be inaugurated. It would differ from the movement of 1872 and in the fact that the nominee of the mass convention would be a Democrat—a hard money Eastern Democrat, probably, and one whom the Democratic Convention would not refuse to accept as a regular candidate of the party.

BLAINE AND GRANT.

The intimate personal and political friends of General Grant insist that there is not, and there will not be, any antagonism between Grant and Blaine; that Blaine will accept second place on the ticket. It is known that the men who are nearest to Grant and who manage his canvass are industriously but discreetly giving out that the ticket is to be Grant and Blaine. The course of Blaine's trusted representatives at Harrisburg can be easily comprehended if the assertions of Grant's friends are true. Blaine himself has authorized the most conspicuous one of his special representatives at Harrisburg to announce in a dispatch from Washington that there was perfect accord between his friends and the friends of General Grant.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The House Committee on Commerce, this morning, adopted what is known as the Henderson Inter-State Commerce Bill, which is a consolidation of the principal features of the Rice and the McCoid bills. This bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Board of three Railroad Commissioners for a term of two, four and six years respectively, a new Commission to be appointed every three years; salary, $5,000 each. The Commission is to have supervision over all transportation of commerce between different States, must make reports at stated periods, examine accounts of railroad companies, see that all United States laws relating to such commerce are enforced, collect statistical information referring to Inter-State Commerce, hear and adjudicate complaints between railroads, and between railroads and other parties. The bill has sections that operate independently of the power of the board. Railroads charging more than a reasonable rate are liable to a complaint for extortion. Rebates and drawbacks are prohibited. Railroads may not enter into combinations for the purpose of changing schedules breaking car loads or interrupting a continuous route. The penalties for violations by railways are prescribed. By the bill discriminations and rebate are forbidden.

The bill was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Representatives Bliss, Ross, McClane, Deuster, O'Neill, Wait, Henderson, Townsend (Ohio), and Russell—9. Noes—Representatives Reagan, Kenna, Thomas, Turner (Ky), Acklin, and Clardy—6.

The bill was ordered to be reported to the House, with the request that an early day be assigned for its consideration. The last section of the bill appropriates $25,000 for the carrying into effect its provisions from the date of enactment to June 30, 1881, and provides that no pending litigation between railroad companies shall in anyway be affected by the provisions of the act. This disposes of the Reagan Bill, and revives the subject in another form.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

John M. Francis, editor of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, is in the city. He thinks that nine-tenths of the Republicans of New York are for Grant—that Sherman has some little strength in New York City, but outside is hardly talked of. His opinion is that the Utica Convention will be much more unanimous for Grant than the Pennsylvania Convention was. As to instructing the New York delegation, Mr. Francis says that a resolution to that effect may be offered, but he hardly thinks it necessary, because the Republicans of New York are for Grant in preference to Blaine, Sherman, or anybody else. Mr. Francis says that Mr. Conkling is not a candidate for the Presidency. He is for Grant first and last. Mr. Francis leaves to-morrow for Florida, and will meet General Grant when he returns from Havana.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is the general expectation that a resolution, having for its object a distinct and unequivocal affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, with reference to the Panama Canal, will be introduced into the House this week. It is confidently believed that such a resolution will have the prompt support of a majority of both parties, and will be pushed through under a suspension of the rules without debate and without question. The naval vessels reported to have been ordered to Panama and Aspinwall have not been sent on any special or significant duty. They go simply to make a cruise and look after American interests, as is the custom of men-of-war belonging to the different naval stations. The visit of the Adams to Panama and of the Kearsage to Aspinwall is merely in the general interest of American commerce. Both vessels in the course of their cruise will visit a number of other points in Central America. There are as yet no developments in the French canal scheme at Panama to require the special presence of American war vessels. Whenever the interests of this country are menaced by the progress of the French canal scheme, the first step that will be taken on the part of the United States will be to open correspondence through the Americen Minister at Paris, with the French Government, on the subject. Up to the present time nothing has transpired to warrant such a course on the part of the United States.

DOUGLASS' TESTIMONY REGARDING THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Before the Senate Committee on the Freedman's Bank on Saturday Marshal Frederick Douglass testified that soon after his appointment as President he discovered that the bank was unsound, and made known his discovery to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, which speedily proposed the legislation which placed the institution in the hands of the present Commissioners. He was the only trustee that had any deposits in it when the bank failed, and at one time he loaned $10,000 to tide it over impending difficulties. He believed that the administration of the present Commissioners had been judicious and faithful in the highest degree. The principle upon which the bank was founded was a defective one. No monied institution based upon class or race preferences could hope to be permanentlo successful. Bookeeper Tompkins in defense of the charge that the ledger pages containing his account were missing testified to the bad condition of the books, whole leaves lying loose between the covers, and that the books had on several occasions, to be sent to Philadelphia to be rebound.

CAPTAIN EADS AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

At a private dinner party on Saturday evening, at which Proctor Knott, Messrs. Southard, King, Cabell, Frost, Reagan, General Marmaduke and many Western men were present, Captain Eads, in answer to many compliments to himself, said that he could make the Mississippi river such a great inland water-way that ocean ships of thirty feet draught of water could load at St. Louis as easily as at New Orleans, and that the effect of his scheme would be to revolutionize the commerce and change the political combinations of the country.

AN OIL COMPROMISE.

The Cases Between Producers and Monopolies Closed Out.

Law Moves in a Mysterious Way Its Wonders to Perform.

[Philadelphia Telegraph, Sunday Afternoon.]

In October, 1878, bills in equity were filed by the Attorney-General, on the part of this Commonwealth, charging the Standard Oil Company, an extensive refining company; the United Pipe Lines; the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several other railroad companies with combining together to injure certain oil-producing companies. The object of the combination was to monopolize the trade in petroleum; to refuse to carry the oil of these producers, and to compel all the oil in the Western part of the State to be sold to the Standard Oil Company, who would then be able, with the help of the carrying companies, to get their own price for the oil. In short, the object of these combining companies, it was alleged, to buy oil at the lowest possible price, and then be in a position to sell at the highest.

A master was appointed to take evidence, and he traveled through the State and has collected voluminous testimony. The master has not yet made his report, but recently a compromise has been effected and the bills in equity were dismissed this morning in the Court on the motion of the Attorney General.

CONSPIRACY SUIT ALSO WITHDRAWN.

On the 24th of April, 1879, Mr. A. B. Campbell, who had been instrumental in bringing legal proceedings against the combination, had John Rockafeller, William Rockafellar, H. M. Flagler, D. O. Day, William G. Warden, J. J. Vandegrift, Charles Pratt, Charles Lockhardt, and several other stockholders of the Standard Oil Company arrested for conspiracy. It was charged that they willfully, maliciously, and illegally conspired to prevent the producing company from getting their oil transported; that they refused to carry their oil on the cars of the carrying company, and refused to allow them to furnish cars of their own; that this conspiracy was for the object and purpose of causing all the oil to go into the hands of the Standard Company. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, and the case set down for trial in the Quarter Sessions of Clarion county. A bill of particulars was asked for on the grounds that the indictment was vague. No bill was furnished until a short time before the date of trial, and it was then contended that the bill of particulars was as vague as the indictment. The Court, however, refused to order a more specific bill, whereupon the Supreme Court of this State was asked to issue a writ of *certiorari* to remove the trial from Clarion county to the Supreme Court, because, as alleged, a fair trial could not be obtained. Argument took place before the Supreme Court at the commencement of the present session. The bench was equally divided—three for and three against—Judge Green being absent. It was agreed that the matter was to be argued again when Judge Green sat, but this morning, owing to the compromise, counsel for the indicted men withdrew the petition to remove the trial.

BEECHER'S VIEW.

He Thinks John Sherman Would Adorn Private Life.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The Lincoln Club celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a dinner last evening. Henry Ward Beecher replied to the toast of "Our Country." He said he was in favor of Grant not only for a third term, but for a fourth term, or a fifth term, or a sixth term, if the people wished it. He did not believe in going into the election handicapped. He did not think the country would be lost if Grant was not nominated. He would vote for Mr. Bayard first of all the opposition candidates. He thought Blaine would make a good show in the canvass, and would have to learn the business after he got in. As for Sherman, he would make a good candidate if he would only run well. [Laughter.] He thought that John Sherman would adorn private life immensely. [Laughter.] Hayes, he continued, has been a success because he has done nothing—exactly as some men are least dangerous when they are asleep. [Laughter.]

Edwards Pierrepont, replying to the toast of "General Grant," said that women have always adored two classes of men—those that kill the body and those that cure the soul, soldiers and ministers. Mr. Beecher retired at this point.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Forging Pension Papers—Passing Counterfeit Money.

Samuel L. Schrieber of Northumberland county, was yesterday comitted to jail for trial before the United States Courts, on a charge of having forged a false affidavit for a pension claim. The committment was made out by Wm. A. Sober, United States Commissioner of Northumberland county, and Deputy United States Marshal Cambpell brought the prisionors to the city. Schrieber is a middle aged man and has been a preacher and a physician, doing a little in both businesses and not much of either. The charge is that he made out fraudulent papers for another man who wants the pension. He waived a hearing when brought before the Commissioner, and was committed in default of bail.

Detective Fee of Connellsville, brought John G. Frost to the city yesterday and took him before United States Commissioner McCandless, to answer a charge of passing a ten dollar counterfeit bill in Fayette county. After a hearing the Commissioner committed Frost for trial in default of bail.

INDIAN FIGHT.

A Desperate Encounter in Which the Troops are Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—A Tucson dispatch on the ninth inst says Capt. Rucker of the Ninth Cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing the hostile Indians, after following them for two days with his entire command in the direction of San Andres, came suddenly upon them strongly fortified in a narrow and rough canyon. The troops were received by a heavy fire under which several horses and men fell The Indians charged the troops who gave way and retreated pell mell. The Indians drove the troops across the river. Rations and bedding were abandoned, which the Indians secured.

THE Philadelphia Board of Education has voted in favor of an eight per cent. reduction on all salaries of teachers, in order to come within the levy agreed on by the councils for school purposes.

Take the news home to Mary and tell her that my cough has gone and that a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup did it.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.
ap4:tf&W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5. Free. Address— STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1yW

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world: 1 sample *free*. Address Jay Bronson, oc11:1yW] Detroit, Mich.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Towns and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective dower of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."

"Radway on Irritable Urethra."

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and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Send a letter stamp to **RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.**

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you. oc18:eod

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 342,193 85
Exchanges	1,117,988 92

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Reading	35¾	35⅞
P., T. & B.	21¼	21½
Lehigh Valley	51⅞	52⅛
U. Co.'s N. J.	156½	.....
Central Transportation Co.	47	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	116½	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	113	.....
Northern Pacific	34¼	34½
Do preferred	58	59
Lehigh Navigation Co.	37¼	37½
Philadelphia & Erie	17¾	18
Northern Central	32½	33
Hestonville	24¼	24¾

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Governments generally firm. The 4's and 4½'s advanced ⅛. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted $1,000,000 of bonds offered to-day as follows: 6's of 1880 at 103.75 to 103.97; 6's of 1881 at 105.56 to 105.95; 5's of 1881 at 103.50 to 103.67. Railroad bonds strong and higher, with the chief activity in Chesapeake and Ohio and Erie issues. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre assented sevens advanced to 100 on the official announcement that March coupons would be paid on presentation and reports of increased earnings of the company. State securities dull.

The stock market was buoyant early in the day. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago advanced 78½ per cent. to 100, and the remainder of list ¼ to 3⅜ per cent., except Louisville & Nashville, which fell off 2 per cent. to 138, and later rose to 144½, closing at 143½. During the afternoon prices reacted ¼ to 2¼ per cent., but toward the close the whole market became strong and the highest prices of the day were made in many instances. Western Union was firm on the report of an extra dividend of ½ per cent. and on the decision sustaining the claims of the Page patent now owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which will compel all other telegraph lines to pay a royalty to the Western Union for the use of the patent. It is even contended that the Company will also under the decision be enabled to recover damages for the past use of the appliance. In technical form the decision covers the following points: First—The adjustment of retractile of an automatic circuit breaker. Second—The combination of an electro magnet armature and adjustable refractor. Third—Adjusting or regulating the length of vibration of armature of an electro magnet by means of a set screw, or any mechanical equivalent for substantially the same purpose. The decision is very broad, and covers the principles necessary for the operation of any instrument. Steps will be taken at once to enforce the decision, and suits for damages will probably be brought against other telegraph companies, railroad companies and private persons.

The transactions were large in the trunk lines, especially in Lake Shore, which rose to 106¼ and closed at 106. The grangers and Chesapeake & Ohios were in active demand on increased earnings. There is some talk about the consolidation of the St. Paul & Minneapolis, the St. Paul & Sioux City and North Wisconsin roads, and then again it is said the Chicago & Northwestern Company is trying to obtain the controlling interest in some of these roads. Exactly how this matter will turn out nobody seems to know, but there is no doubt that important railroad movements are on foot in the Northwest.

The *Graphic* says: "A correspondent wishes to know if there is any good reason for a decline in Little Pittsburgh from 30 to its present price. There is none so far as mine is concerned, but there have been some large sales on the part of people who desired to use their money elsewhere, and as these stocks are not so actively dealt in as stocks of the general list, a sharp decline ensued. The stock should recover its decline, apparently. So long as dividends continue to be regularly paid, the investment holders are not likely to worry over fluctuations."

It has been for some time evident that the operator in Central Arizona who sold the stock from 23½ down to 13, and by creating a panic in it broke the price to 7 has been quietly taking the offerings from that point up again, as he can afford to after such a break. The *Graphic* has criticised the dealings in this stock, and now warns holders not to be in haste to sell at present. The company is preparing to increase its facilities very largely, and as dividends are earned, a large advance is not at all unlikely. The earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for January show an increase of $113,667. The earnings of the Northwest road for the first five days of the second week in February show an increase of $48,000. The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific road for January show a gain $168,000, and for the first thirteen days in February an increase of $62,000.

Transactions aggregated 386,000 shares, of which 7,300 were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 6,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,300 C. C. & I. C, 2,300 Central Arizona, 5,000 Lackawanna, 51,000 Erie, 10,000 St. Joseph, 2,000 Houston & Texas, 12,000 Iron Mountain, 3,500 Illinois Central, 5,000 Kansas & Texas, 42,000 Lake Shore, 1,600 Louisville & Nashville, 1,500 Lake Erie & Western, 13,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Northwest, 9,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (closing at 94½) 4,000 New Jersey Central, 7,000 New York Central, 2,500 Northern Pacific, 35,000 Ohios, 41,000 Ontario & Western, (closing at 30⅞), 14,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 St. Paul, 1,600 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,600 St. Paul & Minnesota, 7,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 2,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash & Pacific, 22,000 Western Union, 1,200 Little Pittsburg and 1,500 Caribou.

Close—Money at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange at 483½. Sight exchange 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¼	New 4s coupons	107⅛
New 5s coupons	103⅞	Pacific 6s of 1895	125½
New 4½s coupons	109⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½s	48	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s new	25
St. Joe	105½	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	37	Deferred	108¼
Tennessee 6s new	33⅞		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	151	Iron Mountain	63¾
Panama	185	St. L. & San F.	45⅛
Fort Wayne	116⅜	Do. preferred	57⅛
C. & P.	110	First	77½
Illinois Central	103½	C. St. L. & N. O.	41
B. & Q.	146	Kan. & Tex.	45⅝
C. & A.	109	Union Pacific	92⅝
Do. preferred	129	N. Pacific	34½
N. Y. Central	131¾	Do. preferred	57⅝
Harlem	163	Louisville & N.	43½
Lake Shore	106	Houston & Texas	85½
Can. Southern	67¼	W. U. Tel	108⅜
Michigan Central	91½	A. & P. Tel	49½
Erie	48¼	Pacific Mail	43¼
Do. preferred	73½	Little Pittsburgh	22
N. W. C	92⅝	Reading	67½
Do. preferred	106⅛	Adams Ex	107½
St. Paul	79⅝	Fargo Ex	102½
Do. preferred	103⅝	American Ex	56
St. P. & Min	57⅝	U. S. Express	47½
St. P. & S. City	43	Quicksilver	20
Do. preferred	81½	Do. preferred	63
Del. & Lack	86⅝	Leadville	8¾
Morris & Essex	105	Central Pacific	111¼
N. J. Central	83⅞	Union Firsts	111¼
Del. & Hudson	75⅝	Land Grants	113
O. & M	36⅝	Sinking Funds	119
Do. preferred	80	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O	23	St. P. & S. C. First	102
Mobile & O	24	C. C. & I C. First	....
C. & C.	7⅝	Erie seconds	93⅛
C. C. & I. C	21½	Central Arizona	10¼
B. C. R. & N	60	Caribou	3¾
A. & T. H	23½	Excelsior	....
Do preferred	61⅝	Homestake	36
W. St. L. & P	45	Ontario	38
Do. preferred	69⅞	Standard	30¾
H. & St. Joe	40½	Lake Erie Western	34
Do. preferred	71¾		

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.

Alpha	8	Bechtel	2⅝
Alta	3¾	Boston Con	1⅜
Belcher	10½	Bulwer	9
Best & Belcher	8⅞	Golden Terra	
Bullion	3¾	South Bulwer	1¼
California	3½	Lady Wash'ton	13-16
Chollar	6	Black Hawk	¾
Cons Virginia	3⅝	Giant Old Abe	
Crown Point	4⅝	Silver King	7
Eureka Cons	15	Real del Monto	1½
Exchequer	3	Wales	3
Gould & Curry	5½	Tiger	
Grand Prize	1¼	Leviathan	¼
Hale & Norcross	6¼	Caledonia	21-32
Julia Cons	1⅜	Fairfax	¾
Justice	1½	Leeds	¼
Mexican	15¾	McClinton	½
Northern Belle	15⅜	North Belle Isle	3-16
Ophir	17¼	Tiptop	4⅛
Overman	6	Belvedere	1⅞
Raymond & Ely	¾	Navajo	2¾
Savage	5¾	Caledonia, B. H.	2⅝
Sierra Nevada	22	Dudley	13-32
Union Con	35	Maryland Con	
Yellow Jacket	8½	Maybell	3-16
Bodie	8¼	Manhattan	
Chollar Potosi	3¾	Goodshow	11-32
Imperial	21-32	Hillside	1¼
Martin White		Jackson	2
Mono	7¼	Syndicate	1½
Independence	7¼	Leopard	
Con Pacific		Tuscarora	
Mammoth	2	Silver Hill	1
Belle Isle	1	Kossuth	5-32
Tioga	2¾	Trojan	
North Bonanza	½	Original Keystone	
Argenta	1¼	South Noonday	1¾
Noonday	4		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	243½	Pewabec	63
Copper Falls	13½	Quincy	41
Franklin	48½	Ridge	9

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 19.—Consols for money, 98 5-16; account, 98 7-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 54½; Erie, 49; do. seconds, 95¼; Reading, 35½. United States bonds—New 5s, 106⅝; 4½s, 110¼; 4s, 109¾.

Refined petroleum, 6s.

Turpentine 33s 6d.

PARIS, February 18.—Rentes, 82f 30½c.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum, 18⅝f.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton firmer at 7 7-16@7 9-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American, 1,330 bales.

American lard, 39s.

Bacon—Short clear, 37s 6d; long clear, 35s 6d.

Refined petroleum 6s.

Linseed oil, 27s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 17—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather for the past week has been seasonable. Rain was not excessive and ploughing actively proceeded. It is still feared that some Autumn sown wheat has been frosted, as many fields where it should have appeared are nearly bare, and in many where it has appeared it is neither strong nor forward. Threshing has proceeded rather more freely, though the damp has unfavorably affected the grain, and the slight advance in price which has taken place only applies to dry samples. Last season's crop was so deficient that, already, in some parts of the country the stocks of home grown wheat in farmers' hands are almost exhausted. Foreign wheat arrived somewhat more freely, both at London and at Liverpool. Nevertheless, there has been a decidedly stronger feeling in foreign wheat, particularly on last Monday, when a brisk and healthy demand was experienced for all varieties, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per quarter on the week. This improvement was due to the legitimate effects of small imports, a diminution of stocks and an acknowledged scarcity of wheat in France. Towards the close of the week there was a lack of animation, both at London and in the provinces, in consequence of the extreme demands of holders, but Monday's prices for red and white wheat were fully maintained. Maize on spot owing to its extreme scarcity improved slightly, and arrivals at ports of call have been very light. There was great firmness in the early part of the week, a large cargo of red winter fetching 57s for Continent. There has been a quieter tone since owing to advices of easier prices from America and the Continent. Maize has been in steady demand at 25s 9d for mixed American, and the coast was cleared of it at that price. Wheat for shipment has been in active request and a larger business was done in it than for some time past, particularly in Australian. Quotations in America for red winter are still above the level of this market. There was an active inquiry for maize at about 25s. Sales of English wheat last week, 36,160 quarters at 43s 7d per quarter, against 62,239 quarters at 38s 1d for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending February 7, 886,132 cwt. of wheat and 197,521 cwt flour.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
PITTSBURGH, February 18.

The general market continues unchanged, the activity which set in at the beginning of the week in nearly all branches still prevails, and there is every prospect of a continuance of this satisfactory state of affairs.

The grocery market still leads in briskness. Coffees, sugars and New Orleans molasses are strong, while there is a good request for most every other article in this line.

Grain continues fairly active, with a very firm wheat market, and an improved tendency in prices. Barley, oats, rye and corn are not so firm, yet there is a fair demand for these articles at a slight decline in prices.

The weather being again warm and damp the produce market is slow, particularly for eggs, which are not wanted even at the decline recently made. Good choice butter sells freely at prices which have ruled for some time. Cheese is firm and poultry dull.

The provision market continues quite active, with prices unchanged.

Foreign fruits, canned goods, brooms, wooden ware, fish and feathers are in fair request at the figures noted.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 65; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 28@32c; choice roll, 25@27c; solid packed, 20@24c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ⅌ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 per bush; $10 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 12@13c, prime Ohio factory, 14@14¼c; jobbing, 14½@14¾c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ⅌ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 14@15c; in cases, 15c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@53c; ⅌ bushel; peachblows, 53@55c; peerless, 50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $4 75@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18 @20
In bulk	17 @19
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @29
Sugars.	
Standard A	9⅛@
Prairie B	8⅞@
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel	8¼@ 8¾
New Orleans	8 @ 8½
Granulated	9¾
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¼
Syrups.	
Choice maple flv'd	.42
Prime " "	.40
Choice sugar syrup	.40
Prime " "	.38
Good " "	.35
Good molasses "	.33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	48 @50
Allspice	18 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	16 @16½
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	35c@ 89
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	55
Strictly prime	52
Prime	50
Centrifugal	48
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6½
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	13 @13½
Stearine ⅌ set	11
Mould ⅌ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¾@7¾
Carolina	7½@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Extra, " "	1 65
Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 50@9 50; XX bakers $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25@2 50 ⅌ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 35@1 37; amber and mixed $1 33@1 34; rejected 95c@$1 05.

CORN—Yellow shelled 49@51c; mixed 48@51c; yellow ear 52@54c.

OATS—Prime white 41@42c; mixed do 41@42c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 90@$1; medium 75@80c; stained 65@70c; prime fall 85@90c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75; standard brands $7 50 in barrels, $4 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60c in paper.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@24 00 ⅌ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@17 50; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 00@16 00 ⅌ ton; white middlings $20 00@21 50; coarse do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $20 00@22 00 ⅌ ton.

OAT STRAW—$13 00@14 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¼
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ⅌ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5½
Do. short rib sides	8
Do. clear sides	8¼
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl	13 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 50
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8¼
Do. do. in half bbls	8⅜
Do. do. in buckets	9¼
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9⅝
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 60; mat raisins, $5 00 ⅌ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ⅌ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ⅌ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ⅌ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ⅌ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ⅌ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ⅌ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ⅌ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 45; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3.50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ⅌ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ⅌ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ⅌ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ⅌ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ⅌ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ⅌ lb, 55@58c; mixed 30@45c.

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OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1880.

The market was very quiet to-day with a downward tendency in prices. Opened at $1 03½ and closed at $1 02½.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, February 16.— Market opened dull and heavy at $1 03½ sales.

OIL CITY, February 18.—Market opened at $1 03½ offered for old, and closed at at $1 02½ bid for old.

PARKER, February 18.—Market opened at $1 03½ offered for old, and closed at $1 03½ offered for old; $1 02½ bid.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Petroleum unchanged. Petroleum, 18½f paid, 18¾f sellers.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Charters, 21,700 barrels refined petroleum. Market quiet; refined, 7⅞@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 7¾@7⅞c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 18.—Cotton dull at 13⅛@13¼c; futures steady. Flour quiet; receipts, 13,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $5 00@5 50; common to good extra $5 45@5 75; good to choice $5 80@7 75; white wheat extra $5 65@6 25; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat—Fair export and good speculative demand; receipts, 33,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 32@1 32½; No. 2 spring $1 38@1 39; ungraded red $1 20@1 48½; No. 2 do $1 48¾@1 50; mixed winter $1 45¾; ungraded white $1 45; No. 2 do $1 44½@1 44¾; No. 1 do sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 47½@1 48; No. 2 red February, sales of 80,000 bushels at $1 49¼@1 49¾; March, sales of 328,000 bushels at $1 49½@1 50¾; April, sales of 456,000 bushels at $1 49¾@1 51; May, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 49@1 49½. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts 92,000 bushels; ungraded 57½@60c; No. 3 57c; steamer 57⅝@58c; old No. 2 60@60⅜c; store do new 60½c; afloat No. 2 February 60½@61¼c; March 56¾@57c; April 54¾@55c; May 54c. Oats—Moderate trade; receipts, 21,000 bushels; mixed western 47@48½c; white western 49@51½c. Hay firm at 75c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Demand active; Rio cargoes 14@16½c; job lots 14¼@18c. Sugar dull fair to good refining 7¼@7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum quiet and steady; United 99⅜c; crude 6⅝@7¾c; refined 8c. Tallow dull at 6⅜@6½c. Rosin steady and unchanged. Turpentine higher at 45½c. Eggs dull; western 13@15c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $11 60@11 75. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard—prime steam $7 65@7 75. Butter firm; western 15@29c. Cheese dull; western 11@14½c. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

Leather—Demand fair and market firm; Hemlock sole $26 00@29 00.

Wool dull; domestic fleece 43@58c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed; 18@40c; Texas 28@40c.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot lake $24 00@24 25. Pig iron—American quiet and steady at $38 00@40 00. Scotch quiet at $31 00@34 50. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut, $5 15@5 25; clinch, $6 25@7 85.

NEW ORLEANS—FEBRUARY 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 12⅞c; low middling 12⅝c; good ordinary 12⅛c; net receipts 3,370 bales; gross 4,189 bales; exports continent, 1,799 bales; Great Britain, 4,212 bales; France 2,019 bales; coastwise, 5,069 bales; sales 7,000 bales; stock 353,119 bales. Flour steady and in fair demand;: superfine $5 00@5 25; XX $5 75@6 00; XXX $6 00@6 37½; high grades $6 50@6 87½. Corn quiet and weak at 57@60c. Oats quiet and steady at 45@46c. Cornmeal higher at $3 00@3 15. Hay in good demand; ordinary $24 00; prime, $25 00@26 00; choice, $27 00@28 00. Pork firm; old $12 50@12 75; new $13 00. Lard steady; tierce $7 00; kegs $8 25@8 50. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $4 40; packed, $4 62½, clear rib, $7 00; clear $7 25. Bacon firm; shoulders $5 50; clear rib, $7 75; clear, $8 12½. Sugar cured hams steady; canvassed 9½@10¾c. Whisky—western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 15½@16½c. Sugar quiet; inferior 5½c; common to good common, 6½@7c; fair to fully fair, 7@7¾c; prime to choice 7½@8½c; yellow clarified 8½@8¾c. Molasses quiet and firm; common, 30@33c; fair, 36@38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime to choice 42@52c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6@7½c. Bran scarce and firm at 82½c. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange 484.

BALTIMORE—FEBRUARY 18.—Flour firm; western superfine $4 75@5 25; do extra $5 50@6 25; do family $6 50@7 25. Wheat—Western spot steady; futures easier; No. 2 western winter red, spot and February $1 47¼@1 47½; March $1 47¾@1 48; April $1 48¼@1 48½; May $1 47½@1 47¾. Corn firm; western mixed, spot 57½@57¼c; February 56¾@57⅞c; March 54@54¾c; April 54¼@54½c; May 52¾@53¼c;] steamer 53@53¼c. Oats steady and quiet; southern 47@48c; western white 46@47c; do mixed 44@46c; Pennsylvania 47@48c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $12 50@13 00. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders $4 50; clear rib sides $6 75; do packed $5 00@7 25. Bacon—Shoulders $5 50; clear rib sides $7 75. Hams 10@11c. Lard $8 25. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 20@26c; roll 18@23c. Eggs dull and lower at 13c. Petroleum firm; crude nominal; refined 7⅝c. Coffee steady and firm; Rio cargoes 13¾@16c. Sugar firm; A soft 9⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1 10½@1 11. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16@¼d; flour 1s 6d@2s; grain 4@4½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,891 barrels; wheat, 30,100 bushels; corn, 83,900 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 128,200 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 280,300 bushels; corn, 121,700 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY 18.—Flour weak with a total absence of export or speculative demand; western extra $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra medium $6 50; choice $6 75; fancy $6 87½; Ohio extra medium $6 75; St Louis do good $7 25. Rye flour in better demand at $5 00@5 25. Wheat quiet; rejected $1 40@1 42; No. 2 red in elevator $1 47; No. 2 red, February, $1 46½ bid, $1 48¼ asked; March $1 47¼ bid, $1 48¾ asked; April $1 48½ bid, $1 49 asked; May $1 47¼ bid, $1 50 asked. Corn quiet; western mixed on track 56@56½; ungraded on track 55c; mixed, sail, February, 57½c bid, 57¼c asked; March 54¾c bid, 55½c asked; April 53⅝c bid, 54c asked; May 53¼c bid; 53½c asked. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Butter firm; creamery extra 32@35c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 25@27c; good to choice 18@23c. Eggs dull; western 14@15c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined 7½c. Whisky steady at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn 15,000 bushels.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 23¼ cash; $1 23⅞ March; $1 24½ April; No. 3, $1 09@1 10½. Corn moderatly active and higher; 36¼c cash; 36⅜c March; 40⅞ May; 41 June. Oats firmer; 31c cash; 31¼c March; 35¾c May. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Timothy seed $2 60@2 75. Dressed hogs stronger and 5c higher at $4 90@4 95. Pork moderately active and higher; $11 50 cash; $11 52½@11 55 March; $11 67½@11 70 April. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher. $7 15 cash; $7 17@7 20 March; $7 27½@7 30 April. Bulkmeats firme at $4 05, $6 50@6 60. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 181,000 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 3,100 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 3,300 bushels; corn, 101,800 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 4,600 bushels.

Close—Wheat—Strong and higher; $1 24¼ March; $1 25 April. Corn stronger; 36⅝c March; 37c April; 41½@41¼c May. Oats strong and higher; 31½@31⅝c March; 36c May. Pork strong and higher and advanced ½c Lard strong and higher; $7 20 bid; $7 30 April.

MILWAUKEE—FEBRUARY 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ⅝c and closed strong; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 21½; February $1 21½; March $1 22⅜; April $1 23¾; No. 3, $1 08; No. 4, $1 02; rejected 94c. Corn—Demand active and unchanged; No. 2, 36½c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 31½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75@75½c. Barley dull, weak; No. 2 spring, fresh, 67½@68c. Provisions firmer but inactive. Mess pork firm at $11 30 cash; $11 50 March. Lard—Prime steam $7 10 cash; $7 20 March. Live hogs steady and more active at $4 15@4 35; dressed hogs firmer at $4 85. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; barley 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels; barley 1,300 bushels.

TOLEDO—FEBRUARY 18.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; No. 2 red winter spot February $1 31½; March $1 33; April $1 35; May $1 36¼; June $1 36; No 3 red Wabash $1 20. Corn dull; high mixed 39½c; No. 2 spot 39½@39¾c; March 42¾@42⅞c; No. 2 white 41c. rejected 38¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 36c. Cloverseed—Prime firmer $5 12½ mammoth $4 30. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 23,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter Michigan held $1 33¼@1 33⅜ bid; April held $1 35½@1 35¼ bid; May held at $1 36¾.

BOSTON—FEBRUARY 18.—Flour in moderate demand; superfine western, $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 25@6 00; Wiconsin extra $5 50@6 25; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan $6 50@7 00; Illinois and Indiana $6 50@7 25; St. Louis $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat $7 00@9 00; winter $7 00@8 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 59@62c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; corn, 64,000 bushels; wheat, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—none.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 18.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 28. Corn steady at 39c. Oats dull at 38c. Rye in fair demand at 85c. Barley dull at 83c. Pork dull at $11 75@12 00. Lard—demand active at $7 15. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders at $4 00; clear rib $6 40; clear $6 60. Bacon quiet; shoulders $5 00; clear rib $7 12½; clear $7 37½. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 06. Butter firm and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

LOUISVILLE—FEBRUARY 18.—Cotton steady at 12⅝@12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged, Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn quiet; No. 2 white 43@44c; mixed 39@40c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 40c; mixed 38½@39c. Rye steady at 85@87c. Hay steady at $15 00@17 00. Pork stronger at $12 50. Lard firmer; prime steam 7⅛c. Bulkmeats firm at $4 25, $4 37½, $6 62½@6 87½. Bacon firm at $4 87½, $7 20, $7 50. Sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The tone of the market continues very strong and agents are making large deliveries. Cotton and woolen goods, lawns, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, &c., on account of firmer orders but new business less active. Prints quiet and firm. Men's wear woolens in fair request, and flannels in good demand and very strong.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1880.

There is not much change to note in the live stock market. Business continues fairly active with prices on cattle and hogs advanced slightly. Sheep are selling for twenty-five cents more than last week. The attendance of buyers was not very good and sales were made slowly. This is partly accounted for by the bad influence which has been cast about by unfavorable reports from Eastern markets. A better state of affairs is expected this week.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle continue light and are composed of common to medium grades and selling a shade higher than at last week's quotations We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 40
Prime, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 60@5 00
Good, 1,100 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 80
Common, 800 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 25@4 25
Stockers	3 00@3 75
Bulls, cows and stags	2 25@3 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been light this week and about equal to the demand, owing to the advance of fully 15 to 25c per cwt., as compared with last week. Sales were made this week as follows:

Extra, 110 lb to 125 lbs	$5 70@5 90
Prime, 95 lb to 100 lb	5 30@5 50
Good, 80 lb to 90 lb	4 60@5 20
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	3 60@4 20
Lambs as to quality	5 00@6 00

HOGS.

Receipts have been fair since our last report and prices changed very little. Receipts light to-day and market slow at the following quotations:

Extra Philadelphia hogs	$4 90@5 00
Fair Philadelphia hogs	4 75@4 85
Best Yorkers	4 50@4 60
Common to fair Yorkers	4 25@4 40
Roughs	3 00@4 00

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, February 16, 1880.

CATTLE.

While the supply was considerably short of that of last week, it was in excess of the demand, and notwithstanding the weather was all that could be desired, the market was slow all the way through, with some remaining unsold at the close. Butchers all talked discouragingly, alleging that, owing to the high price of cattle, they are losing money, and then the demand was curtailed to-day, as it always is in the Lenten season, during which time the consumption of beef by our Catholic citizens is very much reduced. Sales were made in a retail way at 6@6¾ for extra beeves; 5@5½ for medium to prime and 4@4½ for common to fair. Bulls and fat cattle may be quoted all the way from 2½@4c. Fresh cows were decidedly better, the few on sale selling readily at full prices, say $25 to $40 per head. Veals continue scarce, and good ones command full prices; we quote at 4½@6c; 540 head were on sale.

SHEEP

were in light supply, but with a decreased demand the market was slow. Butchers say that there is no profit in handling mutton at current rates—that they do well to get a new dollar for an old one. Sales were made at 4½@6½c for common to extra. Sheep and lambs are now rating at about the same prices, with more inquiry apparently for the former than the latter; 374 head were on sale.

HOGS

were slow and prices ruled at 10@20c lower as compared with last Monday, notwithstanding the supply was by no means large. Sales were made in a retail way at 4½@5c, gross.

NEW YORK—FEBUARY 17.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,300 head; market dull at Monday's prices with bad finish, and several carloads unsold; extreme range $8 00@10 75; a fair premium of steers 2,100 lbs sold at $11 25. Shipments to-day and yesterday 180 live cattle; 1,900 quarters; beef, 500 carcasses mutton; steamers to-morrow will take out 1,100 quarters beef, 616; cattle, 150 carcasses mutton and 350 dressed hogs and 110 mules.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 4,900 head; sales very slow at Monday's prices, or $5 25@6 55 for ordinary to choice sheep, and $6 75@7 75 for lambs; bulk of sales of sheep $5 50@6 25.

Swine—Receipts for two days 6,000 head; none sold this Monday alive, but several carloads changed hands yesterday at $4 75@4 90.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 18.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market stronger; mixed packing $4 10@4 30; light, $4 15@4 30; choice heavy $4 35@4 60; closed rather quiet, but good clearance.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 750 head; parties apart, but quiet and unchanged; shipping $3 80@5 40; butchers—demand fair and market firm at $2 35@4 00; stockers and feeders firmer and not quotably higher at $2 70@3 95; yards well cleared.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments 700 head; supply heavy but quiet and steady at $4 60@6 00.

BUFFALO—FEBRUARY 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,565 head; market quiet and weak, good to choice steers $4 45@5 25; fair to medium and light butchers $3 25@3 70; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,600 head; market easier, not quotably lower; fair to good western sheep $5 00@5 50; choice to fancy $5 60@5 85; fair to choice Canada sheep $4 50@5 00; common to extra Canada lambs $6 00@6 87½; a few cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; market easier; good to choice Yorkers $4 55@4 70; medium and heavy grades $4 60@4 75; no good heavy here; fair ends $4 20@4 55; coarse, rough and common $3 00@4 00.

ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 18.—Cattle inactive and lower for medium to fair and shipping grades; other grades steady and in good demand; fair to good steers weighing 1,250 brought $4 45@4 70; 1,100 to 1,200 $4 25@4 40; feeding steers, $4 00@4 25; corn fed Texans $3 00@3 75; native cows and heifers, $2 75@3 65. Receipts, 2,500 head. Shipments, 100 head.

Sheep steady and in good demand; sales $4 10@5 60.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 18.—Hogs steady and firm; common $3 25@4 15; light, $4 25@4 45; packing, $4 15@4 50; butchers', $4 50@4 65. Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 360 head.

WATERTOWN—FEBRUARY 17.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 300 head; for common grades; trade very moderate, but few of the best kind offering; common to fair ¼@½c lower; choice $7 50@7 75; extra, $6 75@7 25; first quality, $6 00@6 50; second, $5 00@5 50; third, $4 00@4 50.

Swine—Western fat live $5 50; northern dressed hogs, $6 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,840 head; prices quite firm with considerable life to trade; sales in lots $2 75@5 00 each; extra $5 50@6 00; lambs $6 00@7 25.

BALTIMORE—FEBRUARY 16.—Beef cattle—Market dull and prices ¼@¼c lower than last week; very best $5 25@5 62½; first quality $4 25@5 25; medium $3 25@4 25; ordinary $2 50@3 00; most sales at $4 50@5 50. Receipts, 1,901 head; sales, 1,062 head.

Swine—Market generally slow and a shade off; quotations, $6 00@6 75. Net receipts, 6,425 head.

Sheep—Receipts were 2,984; quotations $4 50@6 50 gross.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,100 head; market rather slow but firmer, and from $1 per head to ¼c per pound higher than on Friday. Extreme range 7¾@10½c, with a few fancy and premium steers at 11c. Exporters used 1,450 head at 9@11c. Shipments to-day 70 live cattle; for to-morrow's steamers 470 live and 1,880 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,700 head; demand fair and prices ⅛@¼c higher, with large business at $4 50@6 50 for sheep, and $6 85@7 65 for lambs; none exported to-day, but 500 carcasses go to-morrow.

Swine—Receipts, 11,100 head; no sales live weights; market nominally steady at $4 60@4 90 per 100 pounds.

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WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—FEBRUARY 18.—Wool buoyant; Ohio and Pennsylvania 52@58c; Michigan and Wisconsin 51@52c; combing and delaine fleeces 50@58c; pulled 45@65c.

London Wool Market.

LONDON, February 18.—At the regular wool sale at the Royal Exchange yesterday, the market opened with an upward tendency, and a general rise in prices is predicted. Australian was quoted at 15 per cent. advance and Cape wools at 5 per cent. Transactions were large.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 20.—Wool firm; stocks light; Ohio, and West Virginia XX and above 53@55c; X 53@55c; medium 58@60c; coarse 53@55c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 49@51c; medium 57@58c; coarse 52@55c; washed, combing and delaine 53@60c; unwashed 40@45c; tub washed 57@62c.

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DIED.

SMITH—On Tuesday morning, February 17, 1880, at the residence of her son, Luther H. Smith, Hazelwood, Mrs. MARTHA MCDONALD SMITH, wife of the late Chas. G. Smith, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

FERGUSON—On Tuesday, February 17, at 4 P. M., SAMUEL FERGUSON, in his seventy-eighth year.

LOURIMORE—At his residence, Centre avenue, near Herron, at 11:15 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, February 17, 1880, ROBERT LOURIMORE, in the seventy-third year of his age.

MCKAIN—On Thursday morning, February 12, 1880, at his residence, 1323 Carson street, South Side, JOSEPH MCKAIN, aged thirty years.

WOODS—On Thursday afternoon, February 12, 1880, at 5 o'clock, ATTELIA A. WOODS, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

MCCONNELL—On Thursday, February 12, 1880, AGNES MCROBERTS, wife of George McConnell, deceased, in her fortieth year.

MCQUAID—Thursday evening, February 12, 1880, at 5:30 o'clock, THOMAS J. MCQUAID, aged twenty-five years.

SUCK—On Wednesday evening, February 11, 1880, at 6 o'clock, CHRISTOPHER SUCK, aged seventy years.

DIEHL—On Saturday morning, February 14, 1880, at 1 o'clock, ELLA MOORE, wife of Dr. Charles E. Diehl, in her twenty-third year.

DUNCAN—On Saturday, February 14, 1880, PARK H., infant son of C. B. and L. T. Duncan, aged four weeks and five days.

FOSTER—Saturday, February 14, 1880, Mrs. HANNA FOSTER, daughter of James and Elizabeth Sproul.

PHILLIPS—HARRY E. PHILLIPS, grandson of Catherine Faulkner, killed Friday, February 13, 1880, aged sixteen years, six months and thirteen days.

SEIBERT—On Saturday morning, February 14, 1880, at 11 o'clock, EUGENE C., infant son of Martin and Elizabeth Seibert, aged eight months.

MCKEE—On Sunday morning, February 15, 1880, at 7 o'clock, ISABELLA MCCRICKART, wife of R. Wilson McKee.

YOUNG—On Sabbath morning, February 15, 1880, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. FANNY YOUNG, mother of Jas. B. and W. W. Young, in her seventy-eighth year.

O'REILLY—On Sunday morning, February 15, 1880, at 12 o'clock, L. C., wife of John O'Reilly, Esq., and mother of John J. O'Reilly, in her fifty-second year.

MCCLEARY—On Monday, February 16, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., WILLIE MARSHALL, son of Wm. H. and Emma McCleary, aged five years, five months and thirteen days.

WILSON—On Sunday morning, February 15, 1880, at 6 o'clock, ALEX. WILSON, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

COWDEN—On Sabbath morning, February 15, 1880, at 6 o'clock, Dr. JOHN COWDEN, in the eighty-third year of his age.

ENGLISH—On Saturday February 14, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., A. H. ENGLISH, at his residence Woodland avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

WALLACE—On Sunday, February 15, 1880, at 9 P. M., Mrs. HANNAH WALLACE, wife of Robert Wallace, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

TAYLOR—On Monday, February 16, 1880, at 7 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY JANE TAYLOR, aged seventy years.

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FANCY FAMILY FLOUR,
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" " very choice 26c
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Imported Swiss, 28c per lb.
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N. Y. State Swiss, choice, 15c per lb.
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Above goods are really the FINEST goods ever brought into this market; have had them selected for our special family trade, and are very mild and rich; only 18c per lb.
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5,000 lbs Pure Grape Butter, made of seeded grapes and cut loaf sugar; will be sold at the low figure of 5c per lb, to make room for other goods. Remember, it is strictly pure.
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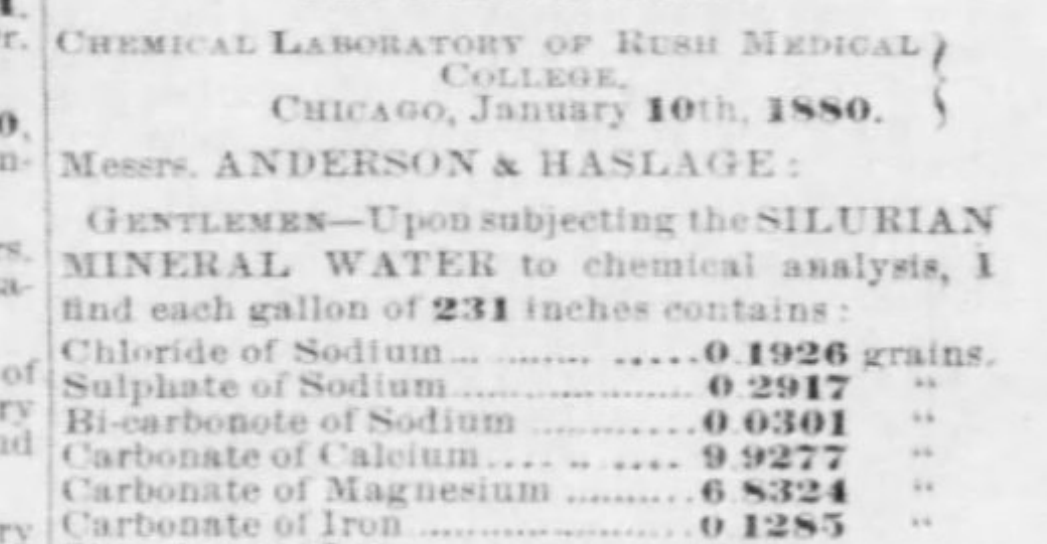

ANALYSIS.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, January 10th, 1880.
Messrs. ANDERSON & HASLAGE:
GENTLEMEN—Upon subjecting the SILURIAN MINERAL WATER to chemical analysis, I find each gallon of 231 inches contains:
Chloride of Sodium........0.1926 grains.
Sulphate of Sodium........0.2917 "
Bi-carbonote of Sodium........0.0301 "
Carbonate of Calcium........9.9277 "
Carbonate of Magnesium........6.8324 "
Carbonate of Iron........0.1285 "
Phosphate of Iron........traces.
Phosphate of Manganese........traces.
Alumina........0.5827 "
Silica........0.7004 "
Organic Matter........very faint trace.
Total solids........18.6861 grains.
Carbonic Acid Gas..44.7 cubic inches per gallon.
One of the most noteworthy features of the water is its remarkable freedom from organic matter; it is the purest water in this respect that I have ever examined, and this organic purity undoubtedly greatly increases the alterative and diuretic effects of its mineral constituents.
WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in Rush Medical College.
If your druggist does not keep it, order direct:
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
WM. HASLAGE,
NO. 18 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.
PRICES—Per Barrel, $12; Half Barrel, $6 50; Quarter Barrel, $3 50; Per Gallon, 40 cents.
☞Send for Pamphlet containing Testimonials.
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